OUR DREYFUS CASE.

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411111111111111111111111111111111 PRICE TWO CENTS 50 CENTS PER YEAR

# VOL. XVI No. 18.

WITH THE SOCIALIST PHILOSOPHY AS THE GUIDING STAR.

Zulus and Jolos-A Mirth-Provoking Convention-The Macbethian Citisens' Association-"Against Expropriation by Law"-The Wrathful Detroit "Journal"-Another "Bad Precedent"-The Sinclair Arcadia-Tapanese "State Socialism"-Capital's 22nd Duty-Other Interesting Points.

How President Roosevelt must envy the British Premier. News from South Africa tells of the Zulu battle in the Mome Valley, where "not even a wounded rebel escaped." What chance for a despatch congratulating the murderers for having "maintained the glory of the flag"-as was done when the Jolos wounded men, women and children, were massacred!

The prospect of a political convention, made up of sub-lieutenants of Gompers in this city, is mirth inspiring. It will be interesting to watch these scab-herders, who have habitually led scabbing campaigns against one another in genuine craft Union style, attempt the impossible of uniting their rank and file on the political field. . .

A French writer, Frederic Lollee, expressing his views in the "Revue Bleue" on Russian affairs is of the opinion that the Russian Revolution is "suffering of a dearth of leaders." The same epinion was expressed at the court of the Duke Brunswick concerning the French ped, and was buried at the battle of Valmy, Revolutions ripen their leaders with a rapidity that takes away the

the modern Macbeth. It would not play false, and yet would wrongly win. It has issued a circular against "class legislation" to offset the efforts of the Working Class for legislation that may afford them some protection against the capitalist "Citizens." After the Citizens Industrial Association folks have, by class legislation, acquired wings to their feet in the race with the workingman, ose folks want a "free field and no favors" on the track. No more did their prototype Macbeth.

Under the leadership of Count Ignatief, the noblemen of large estates in Russia have formed an organization "for the mutual protection of their properties, BOTH AGAINST EXPROPRIATION BY TAW AND DESPOIJATION BY THE PEASANTS."-Only yesterday these littheir legitimate owners it must be tesisted. The tune is known in America

The Detroit "Journal' is wrathful at the action of Wm. D. Haywood's fellow toilers in Colorado in nominating him for Governor, despite his being at present in an Idaho jail under false and perjured charges of murder. Such conduct nal" of Detroit pronounces "rabid radicalism," "open defiance of law and order," a "threat against the peace and dignity of the citizens." If the urnal" goes into hysteries at g Class not to allow the buccaneer Capitalist Class to dictate its political ection, what will the Detroit "Journal" to when that same Working Class will, with the weapon of its economic organi-tation, ENFORCE its political decrees?

The New York "Evening Post," free ide organ of the "rifle diet for the rkingmen" brigade, is puling over the egathering of Platt, Odell, Quigg and h political bosses of the Repuban party preparatorily to the starting of the campaign in this State. Has not the virtuous "Evening Post" been these many years screaming for "business methods" in politics and Government? de quite clear by the gas, meat, mine, etc., exposures.

politics which it pharisaically pules

Hearst's application for a recount. The reason given by the Attorney General is pronounced "cogent" by Republican and Democratic, free trade and protectionist, expansionist and anti-expansionist capitalist sources. The reason is that to grant the application would be a bad precedent. That certainly is "cogent." No precedent can be worse than "to look behind the returns" of the capitalist ballot-box stuffers. "You are scoundrels for permitting these insults to officers!" exclaimed the supporters of the now convicted Gen. Mercier and his colonels, who lealt in forgeries against Dreyfus. "You are scoundrels," echoes Attorney General Mayer, "for proposing to prove that the ing out whom they pleased!"

a sufficient number of unballasted ideal posture towards one another, at the start -is Socialism predicated. Socialism is COLLECTIVIST in production, INDI-VIDUALIST in enjoyment.

Curious is the development going or in Japan-and outside of Japan, through Japan. It was the Japanese guns that ushered in the Revolution in Russia, to the West; now the reports are that Japan contemplates a gigantic scheme of nationalizing ALL the industries of the of men unable to obtain work have Empire and of Manchuria. Incalculable will be the consequences of "State So-cialism" in an Empire. The move porends nothing short of ushering in a Revolution to the East. "State Socialism" in Japan can only have for its effect either the breakdown of the in perial regime, to be followed by the Socialist Republic, or the establishment of such a crushing despotism in Japan as to serve as foll for true Socialism and to encourage, by its object lesson, the revolutionary Socialist Movement of the Working Class eastward of Japan. In either case, the move is big with Revothe city. Unemployed "colonies" are to

Thaw complain to the court that "the accused has the right to a speedy and public trial" and to be "confronted with the witnesses against him," but that, those rights notwithstanding, "a trial to which Thaw has no access is now being had," that trial being mainly con e dearies were salaaming to "Law and ducted in the papers. The point is well rder." Evidently when the Law exducted in the papers. The point is well propriates the workers it must be at least sauce for the gander? Thaw is not a murderer the reason can only be that he is insane. If such principles of justice can be hearkened to by the court, how comes it that the same principles lie dead letters in the instance of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, whose guilt lies wholly in the story of a selfconfessed murderer, and who for these nany months have been prevented from being confronted with their accusers, who have been talking in the columns of the myriad capitalist press?-Capital-Thaws.

> Pure and simple political Socialists, or ballot-maniacs, may wonder at the tid-ings from Russia that the Czar's camahas dissolved the Dume and ordered a new election on the basis of UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE. "What." exclaims this element that styles itself "revolutionary," but that was long ago dubbed "parliamentary idiots" by Marx "What, can the Czar's camarilla expect from universal suffrage a more pliant Duma than one so carefully strained through election restrictions, and that is affording him so much headache? !"

Among the 37 duties of the Capitalist in the Capitalist's Breviary, Lafargue merates the 22nd duty as follows:

"The capitalist neither opposes nor favors universal suffrage; he n

Dreyfus, an acquittal that is so signal Case is closed. The facts are all in court, unquestionable. Here they are: Dreyfus was convicted by a court mar tial upon secret evidence. In itself this

was a violation of the express ordinance On top of that, the secret testimony was pure fabrication of his chief prosecutor, Gen. Mercier. Murder will out. Althodegraded, his sword broken and otherwise humiliated with a good deal of the atrical show, and sent to Devil's Island in the French Guiana, rumors began to leak out concerning the illegal method of the proceedings. The conspirators immediately lost their heads. They then resorted to forgery in order to back up their previous felony, and then to other forgeries in order to back up the first One of their tools, Col. Henry, who was caught red-handed, either committed suicide, or was killed lest he peached upon his pals; one of their dupes, Gen. Cavaignac, became publicly discredited and was forced to resign from office. The rapid cumulation of crime to conceal crime furnished Dreyfus's friends with

IS THE CRY RAISED BY ENGLAND'S

UNEMPLOYED.

Church Property Seised in Manchester,

Driven Off.

colony on it.

uncultivated is found.

remarkable exploit.

but Minister Declares That the Stary-

ing Men Will Have to Pay for It or Be

Manchester, Eng., July 22.—The most

tion to the needs of the unemployed has

been originated in this city, where bodies

seized a piece of land at Levenshulme.

one of the city's most aristocratic sub-

urbs, and, despite the fact that it is pri

vate property in the glebe of Holy Trini-

ty Church, they have declared their in-

tention of forming a "back to the land"

They defend their action on the ground

that the land has been lying idle for

years and say that they are perfectly

ustified in annexing it without title

deeds. Not only this, but they declare

seriously that many other similar seiz-

ures are to be made in other suburbs of

be formed wherever a piece of land left

"The idea is that unemployed men

shall go to work on unemployed land,"

said A. Smith, the men's leader. Smith

is not one of the campers, but he takes

a large share of responsibility for their

first contingent, and we mean to send

out others as soon as tents and the other

"We shall go on until all the unen

ployed in Manchester and Salford have

got back to the land. Other contingent

will set out this week, their avowed ob-

ject being to take land that is unem-

ployed where they can get it, no matter

"We are not going to abandon the idea

now we have started. If we are captured

and taken to court, we shall probably get

sent to prison; but we shall send another

"We are doing no harm to the land,

but doing it good by cultivating it and

turning it into ratable property for the benefit of the general body of ratepayers.

We shall only seize unemployed land.

Land which is only used for grouse

shooting we do not consider under culti-

Jack Williams, who led the Manchester

unemployed in their march to London, is

assisting in command of the campers.

and under his lead the twelve men who

form the little colony have devoted their

ENCE, IT IS IN FAVOR OF CALL

AL SUFFRAGE, BECAUSE, IT IS

CHEAPER. While under a limited suf-

frage he would have to buy both the

voters and their elected candidates, under

universal suffrage he need buy only the

If the pure and simple Socialists had

fathomed the deep philosophy of Paul

Lafargue's "The Religion of Capital"

they would not wonder at the Czar's

successful candidates"

contingent to take the vacant place.

to whom it may belong.

vation.

"The campers at Levenshulme are the

With the unqualified acquittal of the means of redress. The stench of the pointed unerringly at a criminal purpose. evil deed stripped the deed of its personal character. The conviction grew that Dreyfus was but a pawn in a huge game. Further circumstances pointed to France herself, as the real stake played for by the conspirators. The conspiracy had aimed at nothing short of bagging the country for an arch reactionary military despotism; it broke its neck over the identical rock that such conspiracies are fatedly destined to dash themselves against-the rock of the criminal methods that conspiracy ever is forced to

At every point such is the experience made in the Moyer, Haywood and Petti bone Case, so far as the case has gone and such will the experience be when no criminal methods nor criminal agenof Dreyfus, criminal methods and criminal agencies were resorted to; as in the case of Drevfus, the law was violated in the arrest of the men; as in the case of McParlands-were the instruments, with

That purpose in America was to break one of the Movement of Labor to emancipate itself; it was the conspir-acy of western capitalists, intimately connected with their eastern fellows through the gambling dens yelept "stock exchanges," to bug the nation for the autocratic rule of the Capitalist Class. Finally, as in the case of Dreyfus, the criminal methods, unconcealable, become so public as to cause a popular revolt with the immediate lesing of their heads by the chief conspirators. Nothing else than a loss of their heads is the policy of the Idaho Government to postpone and postpone still more the trial of the men whom, that same Government had meant to send to the gallows off-hand, but whose acquittal it now knows is certain, seeing that the people, posted on the occurrence, are in no humor to tolerate any more judicial murders.

The Mover, Haywood and Pettibon case is not yet closed. When it closes the exact parallel, in point of circumstances, with the Dreyfus Case will be completed. As with the Drevfus Case the Moyer, Haywood and Pettihone Case will close with the conviction of the conspirators of high and low degree,

NOMINATES STATE TICKET-H. RICHTER AS STANDARD BEARER.

Platform Adopted Proclaiming the Commodity Character of Labor and Advocating Socialism as a Remedy-Resolutions on Party Press, Industrial Workers and Unity Also Presented and Car-

Detroit, Mich., July 21 .- The Socialist Labor Party of Michigan held a mass convention in Mannebach's Hall, Detroit, on July 2. A full State ticket was nominated, as follows:

> Governor: H. RICHTER, Detroit.

Lieutenant-Governor: H. HUBER Kalamazoo. Secretary of State:

W. HOAG, Detroit. Treasurer:

S. B. COWLES. Sand Lake, Auditor General: A. LOUWETT.

Kalamazoo. Land Office Commissioner: A. E. CLEMENT. Travers City.

Attorney General: E. BARSTOW. Detroit.

Superintendent Public Instruction: G. YOUNG. Detroit.

Member State Board of Education: H. ULBRECHT. Saginaw.

The convention was called to order by the acting secretary, H. Richter; and after the preliminaries went into permanent session with H. Richter as chairman and Geo. Hesseler as secre-

Ulbrecht Gortan and Hoag were elected a committee on Party Platform. Barstow, Clement and P. Friesma, Jr., on Rules and Regulations. Ahlers. Richter and Hesseler on Resolutions. after which a recess was taken to give the committees time to work

The committee on Rules made a report, which was adopted.

The secretary then gave a brief reported on the work of the Correspon-Executive Committee, and Ulbrecht reported of his work of the Correspondence Bureau. Both reports were re-

The committee on Platform presented the following report, which was

Fellow Workingmen of Michigan:

Under the present form of society labor is a commodity; that is, an militant body. We call upon all memarticle for sale, like corn, lumber, iron, shoes, etc. It is universally so recognized by the capitalist class, as is evidenced by the common expression:

introduced, which have displaced the labor of thousands and millions of workingmen, and these workers later re-enter the field of abor in other industries and have kept the average wage down close to the starvation point. The employers of labor, in the meantime, however, profiting by the low price of labor, have amassed great wealth, and, constantly introducing new labor-saving machinery, have made deeper and deeper the chasm between the capitalist and the wage worker, until to-day it is practically impossible in the established industries to pass from wage worker to capitalist, Understanding the disease, a con-

in the case of all other commodities,

by the quantity available and the de-

mand for it. Throughout the past cen-

tury labor saving machines have been

sideration of the remedy is now in order. It is evident that no ordinary remedy is adequate, and the Socialist offers none such. In his judgment the propertyless, opportunityless wage worker is going to feel no material relief until LABOR is lifted of the market, out of the category of commodities, with cattle, swine and nails, and is elevated to the dignity of MANHOOD. Frankly, this is not reform. It is revolution and reconstruction. Capital and wages constitute the basis of the present social system. The wages system is economically the present social system. There is but one way in which society can raise labor from the category of commodities and that is to take the great industries out of the hands of the capitalist and administer them for the general social

Sociatism is a result which cannot be attained within the constitutional limitations of the State organization, but only by the nation. We, therefore, offer no State programme or platform but present to you the national platform of the Socialist Labor Party for your consideration which demands the absolute, unconditional surrender of the means of production and distribution to the working class.

We, the Socialist Labor Party of the State of Michigan, in convention assembled, reaffirm our endersement of the platform of the Socialist Labor Party of America, and pledge ourselves to do our utmost to bring it to the knowledge of the working class of Michigan.

The committee on Resolutions passed upon the following resolutions and were adopted by the convention.

The Party Press.

Whereas, The official organs of the Socialist Labor Party are an indispensable factor in the battle of the working class against its capitalist oppressors; and

Whereas, These organs, the Dally and Weekly People, Socialistische Arbeiter-Zeitung, Arbetaren, Der Arbeiter, Nepakarat, and Ragione Nuova, are doing valuable service for the emancipation of our class; and

ganda than the securing of subscriptions for those organs; therefore, be

Resolved. That we the Socialist Labor Party of Michigan, in convention assembled, pledge ourselves to concentrate our efforts in our propagands upon the spread of our press, and urge all friends and sympathizers to do their best in behalf of those organs, to hasten the day of awakening the working class to their class interest.

Whereas, It is absolutely necessary that the working class be organized on the economic as well as on the political field; and Whereas, The old form of unforter

is entirely inadequate to cope with the conditions of to-day and has outlived its usefulness; and

Whereas, The old form of unionism as represented by the A. F. of L. instead of organizing the working class divides it and compels one set of workers to scab it upon another; therefore,

Resolved. That it is the sense of this convention that the Industrial Workers of the World is the only economic organization that is based upon the class struggle and proposes to organize the entire working class into one bers of the Socialist Labor Party to amiliate with the Industrial Workers

(Continued on page 3)

# "Labor Market," Labor's price, or market value (wage) is determined, as

RETREATING SOME MORE BEFORE L W. W. PROGRESS IN PENNA.

Two A. F. of L. Conferences That Wers "Adjourned to Meet Again"-The Spirit of Industrial Unionism Causes A. F. of L. Men to Elect Representative and Ask Questions That Are Too Much for A. F. of L. Organizer.

Youngstown, O., July 18 .- The working class of this valley are awakening from their Rip Van Winkle sleep and "Retreater" Flynn, District Organizer, A. F. of L., is having his own troubles with the rank and file of the A. F. of L. unions. On Sunday, July 15, Flynn called a meeting of the boilermakers to form a district organization. New Castle, Pa., sent two representatives; one was a member of the Industrial Workers of the World, whereupon Flynn refused to seat him. The result was the conference "adjourned to meet again." Ditto with the rivetters and heaters, who were called to organize under the

One heater asked Flynn what good would result from joining the Federation? Flynn started to tell those present, when another worker got the floor and stated that if the heaters and rivetters joined the A. F. of L. and struck for more wages the boilermakers would work with scabs. It was then the meeting "adjourned to meet again."

So, thus the principles of Industrial Unionism are taking root and will eventually land the rank and file of the workers in their class organization, the Industrial Workers of the World.

Robert Roadhouse has been appointed organizer for Youngstown, O., and New Castle, and Sharon, Pa. He will keep Flynn as busy as he can be for the next few months.

Successful meetings are being held in all of the surrounding towns; and the doom of the craft organization is surely approaching.

The A. F. of L. machinists and brewers have refused to march here on Labor Day with the "union scabs," whom President O'Sullivan of the International Alliance, brought hese. Instead, they will go to New Castle to hear Debs. De Leon, St. John and Sherman speak on Industrial Unionism and hasten the day of working class emancipation from the thraldom of wage slavery.

THE I. W. W. CONVENTION.

The second annual convention of the W. W. will be held at Chicago, September 17th. The People will have news reports of what is done at the convention and now is the time to hustle after new readers, so that the work of the convention may be given the widest possible publicity. Map out your plan of campaien and begin the work now. Push the Daily and Weekly People,

ATTENTION, CHICAGO!

A mass meeting at which the principles of Socialism and Industrial Unionism will be thoroughly explained, will be held at Friedman's Hall, Grand and Western avenues, Tuesday eve. August 7, under the auspices of the 14th Ward branch of the Socialist Laber Party.

Among the speakers who will address the meeting are Philip Veal, National Organizer of the Socialist Labor Party, Jack Billow, A. Tuller and D. McEachren.

No admission will be charged and all are invited. A special invitation is extended to all Socialist Party members to

Readers of The People come and bring your friends.

The doors will open at 7.30 p. m. sharp.

GET THE CONVENTION REPORT Now that the date has been set for

the second annual convention of the T W. W., it behooves everyone interested in the movement, to post themselves on the work of the first convention. Men and matters there appearing, will be reappearing continually henceforth. Both will be better understood by studying the report of the first convention. The proceedings, stenographically reported may be had for \$1.50 cloth and \$1 paper covers. Address:

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS 2 to 6 New Reade Street, New York City.

Watch the label on your paper, It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

# Attorney General Mayer has refused

Ten to one there will be again found ists to start the Upton Sinclair proposed "Socialist Colony." A good snap shot picture, preserving the Arcadian countenance of the colonists and their Arcadia, of the venture, will form a valuable com panion-piece to the snap-shot picture that the same colonists will afford when the venture goes to smash amids mutual execution. The trouble as ever before, will start with the children, the mothers will then take a hand, and finally the fathers will be drawn into the hurricane swish of the petticoats. Not upon collective living, but upon collective labor-integrally national labor, at that,

Indignantly does the attorney for is unquestionably a man-slayer. If he ist Government is a Government for

oses nor favors a limited suffrage. He chases the votes where the suffrage as to be tantamount to a conviction of his previous prosecutors, the Dreyfus

the case will have closed. Justice needs cies for its vindication. As in the case Drevfus criminals-the Orchards and the McDonalds and Goodings as the guiding spirits of high rank; as in the case of Dreyfus, such a criminal prelude

attention with method and energy to

preparing the land they have seized for

vegetable raising.

Unfortunately the area prepared se far is not of very great dimensions, as a lack of suitable implements is one of the chief drawbacks with which the "colony is contending. A fine opportunity for industry pre-

sented itself, however, in the shape of making collections among the hundreds of sightseers who visited the encampment, and this was assiduously engaged in by the men who had no tools to work with. No attempt has yet been made to evice

them, but the rector of Holy Trinity has declared that he has no intention to allow the unemployed to experiment on the church's land free of charge. There is every likelihood, therefore that action will be taken in the near fu-

ture. Trouble may result, as the men

are talking of barricading their "claim" and fighting any one who attempts to eject them. Wiliams said that only the genuine memployed, willing and eager for work would be taken into the camps. Although trade had improved of late, there were

still thousands of men in Manchester

and Salford who were without any regular means of subsistence. No fewer than 500 joiners, he asserted, were unemployed; an dat every large works in the district a band of men could be seen waiting at the gates in the morn ing on the off-chance of taking a late-

omer's place. Daily supplies of provisions are being ent to the men from the central unemloyed fund in Manchester, but Smith leclares that if there should be any difficulty in obtaining a sufficient supply, it will be surmounted by the simple expedient of "commandeering other people's

THE STATE CAMPAIGN

What Is Being Done for the Socialist Labor Party in New York.

mods and chattels."

The State Executive Committee of the New York Socialist Labor Party, has four canvassers actively at work in various counties gathering signatures for the State nominating petitions. These canvassers report considerable success during the past week. Their work will be far-reaching. They are penetrating fields hereotfore untouched by the Socialist Labor Party, delivering addresses, distributing leaflets, selling literature, making friends and establishing connections that will prove of lasting benefit to the cause of revolutionary Socialism in the Empire State. That this work is being done without any blage of trumpets does not detract from its value; but rather testifies to its thoroughness and soundness. The New York State Executive Committee, not only desires to sustain this canvage until its completion but also prepare for the subsequent tours of the State by State Organizer Rudolph Katz and Gubernatorial Candidate Thomas Jackson. To these ends it urges the generous and continued support of all comrades. Circulate subscription lists, arrange regular monthly and weekly collections of small sums, get up an outing or package party or two, and otherwise add your mite to the total amount required. Send all contributions to throws dust into the eyes of the electors. I present delusion—but then they would Henry Kuhn, 2-6 New Reade street, New ads for are reflected in the rotten IF HE HAS AT ALL ANY PREFER. not be ballot maniacs.

The following letter speaks for itself: | by continuing to act in this case in the

Wichita, Kans., July 6, 1906. Judge Frank J. Smith, Caldwell, Idaho.

Honored Sir:-We, the members of Wichita Local Union, No. 205, of the Industrial Workers of the World do here and now most respectfully ask you in the name of justice and common sense, and in the name of that stately godfess of LIBERTY that shines like a star over the eastern gateway of our fair land, that you release on bond those innocent men, Chas. H. Moyer, Wm. D. Haywood, and George A. Pettibone, OR ELSE PROCEED AT ONCE TO GIVE THEM A FAIR TRIAL

We believe, sir, that we voice the prevailing sentiment of the workingmen and on of these States, and of the world, rdless of other affiliation, when we phatically denounce the grossly unust and inhuman treatment of these we men at the hands of the capitalist courts of Idaho and Colorado, since the nning of the Mine Owners' conspir acy against them. And especially do we ice, in unmeasured terms, this last indignity these men, under false imprisment, have received, sir, at your hands, by your not according them AN IMME-DIATE trial, or granting them the privilege that every loyal American citizen ild have under our flag in such cases: the privilege of giving a good and sufficient bond for their appearance, wherever and whenever it might please the majesty of your court to grant them a

Remember Judge, that you, and you mpatriots in the West are now making ory, and that your treatment of these n, and your treatment through them of the grand Federation of Workers they so worthily represent, will be duly recorded there. BEWARE, sir, lest in your action in their case, a page may go down that your children in the very near future may blush for your sake to see

With all this before you, judge, we be seech you to show a wondering world that YOU, at least, as one of the "dispensers of justice" in this land of the free (?) have RED (not "blue-blood") coursing through your veins, and imme-diately grant these much-abused prisoners all that is in your power to grant them, to the end that they may have a SPEEDY TRIAL at your hands, or an immediate release on ball in accordance with that "LAW AND ORDER" and the boasted "LIBERTY" that we expend millions of dollars, and thousands of lives every Fourth of July to cele-

motion, above local union, at a meeting held July 15, instructed its financial secretary-treasurer to send a copy of above letter to the "Miners' Magatine," The People, and "Industrial Work-ir," as well as Judge Frank J. Smith, of Idaho.

Financial Secretary-Treasurer, I. W. W. No. 205, Wichita, Kansas

The following duplicate letters need no comment:

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD, Local Union No. 257.

Columbus, O., July 18, 1906.

Boise City, Idaho,

On behalf of Charles Moyer, William Haywood and George-Pettibone, charged before your court with conspiracy to murder, we demand that those men be released at once. We make that demand cause the papers in this locality have the beginning of this case published long accounts of the fact that the ecution had an overwhelming mass of evidence of the guilt of the three men; that they could make no real dece; that they were notorious thugs scoundrels and the sooner they were hanged the better, etc., etc. In our cence as workingmen, we naturally ught Moyer, Haywood and Pettiould, by this time, be convicted if not hung. How could they escape when the evidence against them was so ets? We, of course, knew that workingmen they were not entitled to the usual constitutional guarantees and, naturally, thought the courts of Idaho would pay no attention to the illegal and unwarranted manner in which those men were kidnapped out of Colorado. What we cannot understand is, now that the farce of accusing the ree men of conspiracy to murder, has ot appear so convincing; now that the prosecution is unwilling to go to trial with its "absolute proof of guilt," you uld continue to refuse to release se men? Do you not think enough dirty work has been done? By what Surely no good can be ac

same manner as formerly!

Let those men go free at once. Don't hesitate because they are not rich, but only workingmen, representatives of

other workingmen.

The courts now suffer in public estimation because of their all too evident willingness to deny to workingmen thier rights. Why add to the sum total of contempt, now being held for courts by holding these men any longer?

What good will it do you now? Local Union No. 257 Industrial Workers of the World, (Signed)

President. Secretary.

H. INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD, L. U. No. 257.

Columbus, O., July 12, 1906. Theodore Roosevelt. President of the United States. Washington, D. C.,

.Under the laws you are sworn to pre

serve the constitution of the United States; see that all its provisions are maintained, and enforce all the laws made thereunder. We wish to call your attention to the

fact that Charles Moyer, William Haywood and George Pettibone, citizens of Colorado, are now in jail in the State of Idaho, charged with the crime of conspiracy to murder, that these men were surreptitiously and in an illegal manner, contrary to the provisions of the constitution and in violation thereof, taken out of Colorado into Idaho, February 17, 1906, and have since that time been re fused, on one pretext and another, a 'speedy trial"; that ample opportunity has been given the prosecution to bring them to trial, and that they are deprived by connivance of the State authorities of Idaho of their constitutional rights to a trial.

We further call your attention to the fact that the trial of these men has, to the best of our information and knowledge, been postponed until February, 1907. We also call your attention to the fact that those responsible for the arrest of these men have from the time of the arrest, filled the public press with statements of the absolute guilt of he three named; have claimed that there s no doubt of their guilt, and have accused them of various other crimes in Colorado and Idaho. We claim, and we think an investigation of the whole affair will prove our contention, that the arrest, kidnapping and incarceration of these men is the result of a conspiracy between the State officials of Colorado, Idaho and the Western Mine Owners Association to railroad these men to the gallows in the interest of those of ficials as individuals and the Mine Owners as a body.

We claim, and we think an investiga tion will prove our contention, that the State officials of Colorado and Idaho, together with the Mine Owners officials, are responsible for the outrage laid at the door of the body of which Moyer Haywood and Pettibone are officers, the Western Federation of Miners; and that the Department of Justice, of which you are the head, should be instructed to make an investigation and prosecute those guilty before the courts of the United States. Therefore, we demand that you order such an investigation and secure to Moyer, Haywood and Pet-

Local 257. Industrial Workers of the World, (Signed)

> President. Secretary.

HOW TO JOIN THE SOCIALIST EM BOR PARTY

All persons desiring to attach themselves to the Socialist Labor Party, either by the formation of a local organizatien know as a "Section", or by joining as members at large, may proceed as

z. Seven or more persons may form "Section", provided they subscribe to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P., belong to no other political party and are not officers of a pure and simple trade or labor organization

a. Isolated persons, unable to find six others to join with them in organising a "Section", but desiring to become rs, may do so by becoming mem bers at large, upon signing an application card, subscribing therson to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P. and answering other questions on said

For application blanks to be used in plication cards for the use of individual members as well as all other informa-tion apply to the undersigned.

Henry Kukn, National Secretary, Sew Reads street, New York City,

# LONDON LETTER

"THE GOVERNMENT OF MANY PROMISES" LIKE OTHER GOV-. ERNMENTS.

Things Pretty Much Where They Were Before It Assumed Office, Despite the Contrary Expectations of the Laborites-The "Trades Disputes Bill" in State of Animation; and Valueless to

London, July 8.—The average man is settling down to the conviction that the "Government of Many Promises," the government whose victory at the polls was hailed with enthusiasm by our continental friends of Germany and even France, is pretty much the same as previous governments. Its leaders had promised to abolish Chinesee slavery on the Rand, drive the priest out of the schools, restore the trade unions to the position occupied before the Taff Vale Decision, put an end to electoral irregularities, secure the vote for all adults, male and female, feed destitute and starving school children, solve the nemployed problem (!!!!), estab lish an era of justice in the relations between native and white in India and the colonies-and a great many other

The Laborists were so convinced of the good intentions of this capitalist povernment that they forbore to em barrass it by moving an amendment to the King's Speech (the "King's Speech" I might explain for the benefit of Amercan readers who are not versed in the niceties of our parliamentary methods s not a speech at all, neither is it drawn up by the King. It is simply the government's agenda of business for the Session—a rough sketch of the legislation it intends to take up. It is prepared by the Premier and signed, as a matter of course, by the King.)

After over four months of office hings are pretty much where they were before. Chinese slavery, the cry which, more than anything else, returned this government to power, is going on as merrily as ever. Indeed the Liberal have discovered that it isn't slavery at all, and that the use of that expression in such a connection was a 'terminoiogical inexactitude," to quote the Treasury Bench. The hold of the priest upon the school is likewise unaltered The demand for secular education was defeated by a majority of seven to one. The Laborists themselves did not vot solidly on this question. Mr. Crooks among others, voted for parsonia education. The Free Maintenance of School Children has been thrown over The government discovered (after the election) that its introduction would "pauperize the parents" and "sap the foundations of parental responsibility. (The starving child is to be used as sort of moral dumbbell so that its progenitors may develop the thews and muscles of parental virtue.) Of course. when a child is starving the parent is always to blame. Starvation among dults is quite inconceivable.

While the starving of the child's body viewed with Christlan resignation and philosophic calm, the preparation of its soul for the better world to which the starvation process is hurrying it is being taken up in a much more serious spirit. The discussion on the Education Bill, which has taken up two-thirds of the time of the parliament since its first sitting, has settled down to a sordid squabble between the its shades and the supporters of the heads of the children in the school. The prelatists (Episcopalians and Catholics) demand instruction in the simple and easily algested truth of the creed of St. Athanasius, "incomprehensible of incomprehensibles" to quote its own words; while the Non-conformists clamor for what they term undenominational (!) religious education-"Biblical" teaching, being convinced that the foundation of good citizenship can only be secured by instructing the child in the beautiful and noble lives of the patriarchs, the sexual purity of David and Solomon, and the wonderful tales of talking asses and beaevilled swine. How thoroughly democratic and representative of the people's wishes the Liberal Government is, you can judge from the fact that recently, when a Non-conformist daily newspaper took a census of the churches of London, it was found that less than a quarter of the population attended any religious service. But the clergy are good servants of capital and expect their quid pro quo. As the Scots say: "Corbies dinna pike out corbies" e'en" (Crows don't pick out crow's

The Labor M. P.s introduced a "Trades Disputes Bill" to put the Trade Unions once more on a legal footing. Just now it is in a state of suspended animation. Possibly the government will take it

eyes.)

up at some indefinite date in the future. On the other hand they may not. If they do and if the House of Lords is gracious enough to let it pass without Shown to be Only Pretext to Glut the mutilating it beyond recognition, it will become the law of the land. Whether or not that happens will make no difference to the workers. The Local Government Information Bureau (conducted by the Independent Labor Party and the Fabian Society) submitted the bill to a "Socialist" barrister at law for examination and report. The report given was that the bill was absolutely worthless: that it would merely change the method of attack on the unions; that picketing would still be open to prosecution; that the persons of the officials and the funds of the union will (even if the Bill becomes law) be liable to legal assault or grounds of "obstruction" "intimidation 'molestation" "hindering the use of tools," &c., &c.

An overwhelming majority of M. P.s

on both sides of the house have pledged themselves to support female suffrage (a large section of British women are ardent politicians, although unfortunately for themselves their energies like those of the men are chiefly devoted to the wrong side). In spite of these promises the government has intimated through the premier that they cannot commit themselves to any definite legislation on the subject. A section of the women suffragists have taken up the position that since they have been treated as political outlaws to whom neither faith, honor nor the fulfilment of promises is due, they on their part are not bound to respect the constitutional rights (including the right of free speech) of those who have broken faith with them. The policy they adopt is to make orderly meetings impossible when front bench Liberals are present. A band of "suffragettes" take p positions all over the building. When speech is well under way, one of them pops up and asks a question about the suffrage. This being ignored, she repeats it amid vociferous cheers on the part of the other suffragettes. A third statement, the question generally ensures here ejection, which causes an inonceivable din and hubbub. For ten minutes after the ejection there is a temporary lull, but hardly has the Liberal front bencher collected his wits and quieted his disturbed nerves, when another suffragette pops up and the same thing ocurs again. As questions are cut off after the speech, there is considerable justification for putting them in

the middle of it. The Bill on the suffrage question sup ported by Hardie, Crooks and the Labor ists proposed to extend the suffrage to women on the same terms as it is granted at present to men. (An adult male can be registered as a voter if he is a householder, or if, as a lodger, he pays in rent a sum equal to about a fifth of the average workingman's income.) Present suffrage conditions disfranchise a large portion of adult male workers. The ex tension of the same conditions to women would not enfranchise one working woman in a thousand. But it would almost double the voting strength of the bourgeoisie.

The Unemployed Question has been left exactly where the Tories left it. The Laborists have made some few fitful attempts to stir the government to activity but have been invariably sat upon and they are very easily sat upon John Burns, the Labor Minister is usually entrusted with the duty of eclipsing them. The matchless insolence and ef frontery of this renegade (whose position and prestige have been built up bit by bit by the I. L. P. and S. D. F., in spite of their occasional querolous yelping supporters of Non-conformity in all against him) would be surprising if previous experience had not made any furtwo prelatic creeds as to which brand ther surprise impossible. Burns is the of skypilotism shall be stuffed into the perfect fakir. He has "got there." The other Laborists are fakirs on the make That is the difference.

In India the Government boasts of having preserved "continuity" of policythat is to say there is a continuity of starvation, oppression and national bleeding to death. The right of public meetings and processions and the freedom of the press have been suppressed with a vicor and ruthlessness that would extort the admiration of a Trepost or a Vladimir. Political agitators of the very still largely unimpaired in rural and vilmildest type are imprisoned and fined on

the slightest pretext. In Natal the imperial government is supporting the colonial government (representing 97,000 whites) in pursuing the same policy towards the 2,000,000 natives within their frontiers that the Spartans adopted towards the aboriginal Helots. A native "war" has been deliberately stirred up so that the aforesaid 97,000 may have more land and slaves. shall find that when the crop year be-Of course they won't be called slaves. They will be "indentured" laborers. The word "war" used in this connection is a horrible misnomer. It is not a war but a population is there; the money capacity series of "battles." Since its outbreak a few months ago 1,300 Zulus have been no part of the world where labor ad killed, as many more have been imprisoned to await trial by martial law. Hundreds of kraals have been burnt and granaries destroyed—the women and children fleeing to the hills to perish

(Continued on page 6.)

# LABOR SCARCITY HOWL

Labor Market and Lower Wages.

The Wall Street Journal for July 16 contains the following article, which substantiates the Socialist statement that calamity howls about "shortage of labor" are in the main utterly unfounded and only set up in order to glut the labor market and beat down wages:

For several years the usual scarecrow cry of insufficient labor to do the country's farm work has been trundled out and made to do duty by working overtime at this season of the year Before winter wheat was ripe for the harvest the wires were busy with alarmist reports of lack of field labor to harvest and thresh the wheat. But when the time came the grain was reaped and the rate at which it is coming forward at the primary markets is good enough proof that it must have been threshed somehow and somewhere.

Now and again a similar cry for field labor and unskilled town labor comes up from the cotton belt. But this cry is no new thing. For forty years the employer in the South has been declaring that labor is scarce and not to be depended upon. Yet meanwhile, that great and growing section has planted, cultivated, gathered and ginned a crop of cotton amounting from 3,000,000 to 13,000,000 bales each year. Not only this, but the cotton states have manned their hundreds of factories and kent their millions of spindles going with practically their own labor supply, and almost entirely without the aid of immigration. It is true that the North and the West have furnished some additional labor, but not to any great extent has this been a factor in the working forces with which the South in field and factory alike has gone forward, in spite of the ceaseless call for more labor.

These things could not have been ac-

complished if the South were depleted of its usual labor supply That it is not thus depleted is more likely than not. The negro, on whom the burden of crop work still falls in the main, has not in any considerable numbers left the Snoth. He may have left the cabin by the woodside, but he has not gone away far enough to be counted out of the resources which are still available for doing the work that has to be done. He has not gone West because they have little or no use for him there. Nor has he gone North, except for seasonal or temporary employment, in great numbers. To some extent, he has gone to town for the time being, or to the forests, the construction camp or the railway repair gang. He is not out of reach. He likes to return to his earlier haunts and recall former times. He still cherishes his rural traditions so strongly that the fall of the year when cotton picking begins finds him within reach to meet the emergency of the season.

There is another source from which the cotton growing gets its help. The whites are doing more work themselves than ever before. They are utilizing more labor-saving machinery in cultivation than ever before, because the negro could not always be trusted to use such machinery to advantage. With this machinery the same or an increased acreage could be cultivated with a much smaller unit of labor. In some of the surplus corn states machinery has enabled them to double the acreage which one man could look after. A similar process has been going on in the South, and only on this assumption can the capacity to maintain their high rate of progress be explained. The methods of cotton growing have, in spite of traditional observations to the contrary, improved with the necessity of reducing the quantity of labor.

Another factor is to be considered as disposing of the fear of insufficient labor to pick the cotton. A large part of this work is done by women and children. During the ten years between 1890 and 1900 the Southern states increased their population by 4,500,000 persons, This supplementary source of labor is

lage communities, from which the young men and women may have gone for other employment. The oldest and the youngest portion of the population is still within reach. That it is only spasmodically industrious may be true. But that the work is done and fairly well done is evidenced plainly enough in the annals of Southern enterprise, And despite fears for market consumption we gins to round up much the same labor supply will be found to have been doing business ast the same old stand The to pay good wages is there. And there is justs itself more readily to its local requirements than in the South.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

# PUBLIC SCHOOL MILITARY TRAINING

RECEIVES A SET BACK BEFORE CANADIAN TEACHERS' INSTITUTE AFTER ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST.

certain quarters in Canada a vigorous propaganda in favor of introducing military training into the public schools. At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the New Brunswick Teachers' Institute last December to prepare a program for the Institute itself in June, 1906, some of the members were determined to have a paper on military training read thereat. Having placed it on the program, the committee selected Principal H. H. Stuart of Harcourt, N. B., whose Socialist ideas are quiet well known by the educational authorities, to open the discussion which should follow the reading of the paper.

The Institute met in Chatham, N. B. June 27, 28 and 29, 1906. Colonel S. U. McCully of Chatham, read his paper on military training on the 20th. He went into the subject at great length, advocating the military training of children in school hours, in order to teach them habits of order, regularity, promptness, presence of mind, obedience and ability to lead and command; also to insure them a thorough gymnastic course. Rifle exercise was a particularly valuable branch of the training. Engaging in military drill would naturally lead vouths to study the lives of renowned military characters and imitate them. It would stimulate loyalty to kings, etc. Military training was not militarism; but it represented the protection of our institutions, liberties and country. It was intended to train our young men in elementary military exercises, especially the use of the rifle, to defend the country, or to act with the civil or military authorities in the event of riot, insurrection or rebellion, for the purpose of suppressing such unlawful combinations. It was the duty of good citizens to uphold the law. Many an incipient riot or breach of the peace had been suppressed by very slight display of organized force Even in Canada we often had such conditions to deal with; and our citizen soldiers had more than once been called upon to meet rebellion within our borders, responding cheerfully to the call. Now in Canada there were 145 cadet corps, aggregating 8000 members, also Boys' Brigades and kindred organizations with 2000 members more. Prizes should be given to encourage rifle clubs, etc.

In opening the discussion of Col. Mc-Cully's paper, Stuart admited, as a matter of course, the physical value of military training, but showed there was much to be considered on the other side. He said, substantially: In the democracies of ancient Greece,

in modern Switzerland, and even in France, universal military service had done much good, since every free man in Greece, and every man in Switzerland and France was a voter and every voter a soldier. A regime in France worse than

There has lately been carried on from I the present was impossible now in France, because the soldiery, under the influence of compulsory education and from other causes, were becoming to enlightened to support a reactionary cour

The drawbacks of large trained forces were many and very serious. Great armies in one country necessitated increased armaments in others. Natural resources were wasted in military preparations. Wars were thereby rendered more frequent.

Establishment of a great army by Canada would lead to increases in all other American countries. Europe's meddling in Eastern Asia had raised Japan and imbued her with militarism. Japan was rousing China, and both would rouse India. Great forces in Asia would frighten Europe and America into assuming still further burdens. It was time to cry, a halt to this thing.

Soldiers were not needed in Canada to suppress insurrections. All rebellions Canada ever had were caused by the criminal indifference and neglect, if not worse, of the government of the day, as for instance, the Quebec and Ontario revolts of 1837-1838, the Manitoba rebellion of 1869 and that of Saskatchewan in 1885. All were for political principles or agrarian rights, that, after shooting many, men unnecessarily, the government recognized. Every drop of blood could have been saved by the authorities granting beforehand exactly what they felt compelled to yield after the troubles. The proper remedy for such troubles as those which called out the military in Sydney, (N. S.) some years ago, and more resently in Winnipig, was not the use of the rifle, but public ownership and operation of all public utilities. Only governments that rest on the will

of minorities needed soldiers to keep order at home. When majorities once had a chance to have their will made into law, insurrections would disappear. When equal opportunities for all obtained in any country, that land would be safe from internal foes. The tendencies of the age are, so far

as the masses are concerned, towards peace and fraternity. When one strong power decides to disarm, her example will be welcomed and followed by her weary army-burdened neighbors. Though the United States up to 1898, had no army to speak of, no one ever attacked

Let Canada set an example of peace and comfort, not follow the military, spirit of Europe.

The discussion ended here. The two hundred teachers assembled evidently agreed with the last speaker, for no one attempted to defend Col. McCully's position, or to introduce any motion tending to favor the addition of military training to the curriculum of the public schedule of this province.

MICHIGAN S. L. P.

(Continued from page 1.)

of the World and render it every service in their power.

The Colorado-Idaho Outrage,

Whereas, The governors of Colorado ve caused the unlawfu arrest and deportation of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, officers of the Western Federation of Miners, on the trumped-up charge of being accomplices in the murder of ex-Governor Frank Steunenberg; and,

Whereas, These arrests were made for the sole purpose of breaking up the only class-conscious, economic organization of the miners in the west; therefore, be it

Resolved. That this convention denounce this action as a crimmal one and that we brand the governors of these two States as criminals of the worst kind, which should not be tolerated in public office; and we call upon the working class to enter a protest against this infamy by uniting upon the industrial field in the Industrial Workers of the World for the purpose of taking and holding that which they produce, and upon the political field in

the Socialist Labor Party, for the purpose of capturing the strongholds of political power in order to prevent any further occurrence of such outrages as this in Colorado and Idaho.

On Unity.

Whereas, To be effective politically the working class must be united; and Whereas, To obtain this unity of the working class, efforts toward that end are being made under the general term "Unity Conferences" between the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist party: and

Whereas, We, the Socialist Labor Party of Michigan, recognize in the Socialist party of Michigan, as at present constituted, a party of capitalism; therefore, be it

Resolved. That we pursue our efforts for the emancipation of the working class and recognize the Socialist party of Michigan as a capitalist organiza-

The convention next proceeded to nominate the State ticket, as given

The State Executive Committee was empowered to fill vacancies and to collect funds for the State campaign. Geo. Hesseler, Secretary.

# READ THE "SOCIALIST"

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# **GORKY'S VIEWS**

On American Capitalist Conditions as Exhibited in New York City.

A gray mist hung over land and sea and a fine rain shivered down upon the sombre buildings of the city and the turbid waters of the bay. The emigrants gathered to one side of the steamer. They looked about silently and seriously, with eager eyes in which gleamed hope and fear, terror and joy.

"Who is this?" asked a Polish girl in a tone of amazement, pointing to the Statue of Liberty. Some one from the crowd answered briefly: "The American

I looked at the goddess with the feelings of an idolater, and recalled to mind heroic times of the United States the six years' war of independence, and that bloody struggle between the North the South which the Americans formerly used to call "The War for the of Slavery." Before my memory flashed the brilliant names of as Jefferson and of Grant. seemed to hear again the song of John Brown, the hero, and see the faces of Bret Harte, Longfellow, Edgar Allan Poe, Walt Whitman and all the other stars on the proud American flag.

Here, then, is the land about which tens of millions of people of the Old World dream as of the Promised Land. The land of liberty!" I repeated to my self, not noticing on that glorious day the green rust on the dark bronze.

know even then that "The War for the Abolition of Slavery" is now calle in America "The War for the Preserva tion of the Union.' But I did not know that in this change of words was hidden e deep meaning, that the passionate m of the young democracy had come covered with rust, like the pronze statue, eating away the soul with comosive of commercialism. The ss craving for money, and the shameful craving for the power that money gives, is a disease from which uffer everywhere. But I did not realize that this dread disease had as such proportions in America.

tuous turmoil of life on the water at the foot of the Statue of Liberty, and in the city on the shore, staggers the mind, and fills one with sense of impotence. Everywhere, like antediluvian monsters, huge, heavy steamers plough the waters of the ocean little boats and cutters scurry about like hungry birds of prey. The iron seems endewed with nerves, life, and consciousness. The sivens roar as if with the voices of the mythic giants, the angry mouths send forth their shrill whistles that lose themselves in the fog cher chains rattle, the waves splash

And it seems as if all the iron, all the stones, the wood and water, and even the people themselves are full of protest st this life in the fog, this life de void of sun, song and joy, this life in the captivity of hard toil. Everywhere is toil, everything is caught up in its whirl-wind, everybody obeys the will of some mysterious power hostile to man and to nature. A machine, a cold, unseen, un-ressoning machine, in which man is but nificant screw!

I love energy. I adore it. But n en men expend this creative force of heirs for their own destruction. There is too much labor and effort, and no life the sake of a piece of bread. Everyere we see around us the work of the mind which has made of human life a of hell, a senseless treadmill of labor, but nowhere do we feel the beauty of free creation, the disinterested work of the spirit which beautifies life with imperishable flowers of life-giving cheer. For out on the shore, silent and dark

ar out on the shore, silent and "skyscrapers" are outlined sgainst the fog. Rectangular, with no desire to be beautiful, these dull, heavy piles rise up into the sky, stern, cheerless and morose, In the windows of these prisons there are no flowers, and no children are anywhere seen. Straight, uniform, dead lines without grace of outline or harmony, only an air of cold and haughty presumption, imparted to them by their es, their monstrous height. But in this height no freedom dwells. se structures elevate the price of land to heights as lofty as their tops, but debase the taste to depths as low as their ndations. It is always so. In great

ouses dwell small people.

From afar the city looks like a huge with black, uneven teeth. It belche clouds of smoke into the sky, and saifs like a gintton suffering from overcorpulency. When you enter it you feel that you have fallen into a stomach of brick and iron which swallows up iens of people, and churns, grinds, digests them. The streets seem like so many hungry throats through which pass, into some unseen depth, black pieces of food-living human beings. Everywhere—over your head, under your est, and at your sides—is iron, living

iron emitting horrible noises. Called to life by the power of gold, inspirited by it, it envelopes man in its cobweb, deafening him, sucking his life blood, deadening his mind.

The horns and automobiles shout aloud like some giant ducks, the electricity sends forth its surly noises, and every where the stifling air of the streets is penetrated and soaked with thousands of deafening sounds like a sponge with water. It trembles, wavers and blows into one's nostrils its strong, greasy odors. It is a poisoned atmosphere. It suffers, and it groans with its suffering.

The people walk along the pavements. They push hurriedly forward, all hastily driven by the same force that enslaves them. But their faces are calm, their hearts do not feel the misfortune of being slaves; indeed, by a tragic selfconceit, they yet feel themselves its mas ters. In their eyes gleams a consciousness of independence, but they do not know it is but the sorry independence of the axe in the hands of the woodman, of the hammer in the hands of the blacksmith. This liberty is the tool in the hands of the Yellow Devil-Gold. Inner freedom, freedom of the heart and soul is not seen in their energetic countenances. This energy without liberty is like the glitter of a new knife which has not yet had time to be dulled, it is like the gloss of a new rope.

It is the first time that I have seen such a huge city monster; nowhere have the people appeared to me so unfortunate, so thoroughly enslaved to life, as in New York. And, furthermore, nowhere have I seen them so tragi-comically selfsatisfied as in this huge phantasmagoria of stone, iron and glass, this product of the sick and wasted imagination of Mercury and Pluto.

Grant's Tomb is the only monument of which New York can be proud, and that, oo, only because it has not been placed in the dirty heart of the city.

To live means to live beautifully. bravely and with all the power of the soul. To live means to embrace with our minds all the whole universe, to mingle our thoughts with all the secrets of exstence, and to do all that is possible in order to make life around us more beautiful, more varied, freer, and brighter.

It seems to me that what is superly tively lacking to America is a desire for beauty, a thirst for those pleasures which it alone can give to the mind and to the heart. Our earth is the heart of the universe, our art the heart of the earth. The stronger it beats the more beautiful is life. In America the heart beats freely.—Appleton's.

BUSINESS DEPART-- MENT NOTES -

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<del>\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*</del> For the week ending July 21 we received 138 subs for the Weekly People and thirty-two mail subs for the Daily People, a total of 170.

Those sending in five or more were: A. Gillhaus, Denver, Colo., 6; F. Bohmbach, Boston, Mass., 6; F. Leitner, San Antonio, Texas., 5; John Ocander, Fieldbrook, Cal., five

Prepaid cards sold: P. E. De Lee, Troy, N. Y., \$4.50.

# LABOR NEWS NOTES.

We had a comparatively good week this week, Pamphlet orders: Washington S. E. C., \$18.70; Section Tacoma, Wash. \$14.36; Local 169, I. W. W., Tacoma Wash., \$14; Philip Veal, \$7; Schenectady N. Y., \$7.15; San Jose, Cal., \$5.50; Minneapolis, Minn., \$5.90; R. Katz, \$2.95; New Orleans, La., \$3.50; 30th and 32nd A. D., New York, \$2.58; B. Reinstein \$2.30; Section St. Louis, Mo., \$2.04; Northrop, \$2.28; Chicago, \$1.54; 6th A. D. N. Y., \$2.15; Hamilton, Ont., \$1.34; Allegheny County, Pa., \$1.60; Branch III Kings County, \$1.75; Louisville, Ky., \$1.60; Springfield, Mass., \$1; J. Wagner, St. Louis, \$1. Books and pamphlets: John Sandgren, Alaska, \$9.40; Cleveland, O., \$5.75; many smal orders were received. Keep it up; nay, surpass it.

MOYER-HAYWOOD DEFENSE FUND.

K. Lindstrand, Lynn, Mass..... 8 J. Dahlstrom, Lynn, Mass..... R. Cody, Cristobal, C. Z., 1.00 On the instant a fakir named Campbell Balance Montreal May Day,

J. Link, Syracuse, N. Y..... J. Friedberg, Syracuse, N. Y.... J. J. Hayes, Condon, S. D..... J. Ferguson, Tuolumne, Cal.... Soc. Ed. Club, Brooklyn, N. Y... C. Windhoven, Brooklyn, N. Y ... A. Hansen, New York City ....

Previously acknowledged .... 773.72

The Results to Date in New York-"The

Great Ben."

Things are beginning to look pretty desperate for Typographical Union No. Big Six, and the next union meeting promises to be exceedingly interesting. The fakirs in our union always talk as though Big Six were a bankers' associa tion and tell us that what we need is gentlemanly," "businesslike," "conserv tive" management of our affairs and dealings with our brother bankers, the Typothetae: then everything would be delightful. It is high treason for one of us "gentlemen" to get up on the union floor and say that we are workingmen and ought to mind our own business a workingmen and look out for our own nterests as such instead of concerning purselves with the interests of the em doyers who might be left to take care of

I remember two instances, in which the takirs betraved the rank and file of the union to the employers, but in which they also met, with such a healthy and unexpected opposition that they had al-most lost the day if it had not been saved for them-by whom? By none other than the great and only Ben Han ford! The first instance was on the occasion of voting for either the straight eight-hour day or the compromised forty-eight-hour week. The fakirs managed their scheme very neatly. Few of the printers knew aught of the matter until day or two before and a great many did not know until they got to the meeting. Then head-fakir McCormick sprung it that if we voted for the fortyight-hour week-which gave the em ployers the power of working us nine and one-half hours a day if they so chose (between the hours of 7.30 a. m. and 5.30 , m.), at regular pay, until the fortyight hours were up-instead of the straight eight-hour day, nearly one hundred of the largest shops would yield at once, which was false: those shops which rielded did so for other considerations and would have done so on a straight eight-hour hasis as well, only they pre ferred to kill the semi-revolutionary effect of the eight-hour day, if possible, on the other workers, the pressmen, feeders, etc. The thing was then hurriedly put to a vote and jammed through with the aid of the fakirs' rooters and the great number of unthinking voting cattle who always do this and kick themselves afterwards for it when they find out how they have been buncoed. There was manifested, however, a most strenuous and earnest opposition to this deal by about one-third of the meeting, which grew from moment to moment as one yokel after another saw the mistake he had made. The place was in an uproar and McCormick, a thorough-going fakir, but a weakling, tried to explain that the whole thing was on the level, and tried in vain to stop the discussion that was now taken up, which should have been held before the matter was sammed through. The whole bunch of fakirs on the platform looked scared, for t seemed as though another vote would have to be taken before the incident could be considered as closed. It was a this critical moment that Hanford rushed to the aid of his brother fakirs. Although many straight-eight-hour men who wished to speak did not succeed in getting the floor, Ben easily got it, and the words the great Ben Hanford would speak. Here seemed to be a champion of the eight-hour day many felt. Was not Ben a "soshilist" who would tell them what's what? But all that the great Ben said was: "It appears to me that if by voting for the forty-eight-hour week we gain all these shops and thereby keep so many union men off the street then we ought to vote for the fortyeight-hour week." This was greeted with cries of disgust from the level-headed few, disappointment from others, while the rest of the opposition was demoralized, not being capable at the moment to grasp the fact that Ben Hanford had bewayed them. The fakirs smiled once more and their cohorts were jubi-lant. The second instance was when at another meeting some time after a mem her got up and said it was high time that the union printers on the news-

printers, putting a motion to that effect.

jumped to his feet and it seemed he

could not find fitting words to express

his surprise and horror that a "gentle-

man" should get up on the floor of this

union and talk such rank nonsense; that

we had no more right to interfere with

the business management of the papers

than to interefer with their editorial

policy. Matters were getting interesting.

headway with the "gentlemen" wage

Ben was Johnny-on-the-spot for them He got up and started off by saying that the idea of refusing to set up ads for scabs was not nonsense, and ther launched forth into a long harangue on the beauties of all workingmen standing by one another, which talk kept me guessing for a while whether Ben after all was straight and was going to give an honest talk on industrial unionism was not kept guessing long, however, for presently the great Ben concluded in this wise: Indeed, the day will come when we will all strike together and when we will dictate even the editorial policy of the press [grand!] but that day is not vet, we are not yet strong enough to do that, and therefore the motion is unwise and impractical. The fakirs laughed uproarously. Ben had given them a scare for a few moments-Ben is a regula devil of a fellow that way-but he delivered the goods after all. Then one of the "gentlemen," feeling good-naturedly ironical, moved "that the motion before the house be laid on the table until 'so shilism' captures the government of the United States." Such was Benediet Ar-

nold Hanford's reward for his treachery to working class interests. What are the results of the vaunted eight-hour-pardon me, forty-eight-hour victory! Strict and insulting shop rules, slave-driving and the most contemptible forms of espionage carried on by good "yunyon" foremen old rights and privileges that were once down black on white in the union scale have mysteriously disappeared therefrom, the outcome of private deals between employers and fakirs. The "yunyon" foremen, in most cases incompetent blockheads who could not hold their own with good printers at the case and therefore, "four flush" it on pure gall, terrorize the men by making them feel that their positions are insecure and seek to crush out all spirit, all manliness, so that more profits may be frightened out of them for the ooss, to make up and more than make up for the eight-hour (!) "victory." Many of us would prefer to work nine and even ten hours at the old normal pace under some foreman of the old school who had to be a practical printer and not a commercial whip for compelling the maximum amount of profits from our poor carcasses, and who as a rule was great deal of a gentleman even if he id not always hold a "yunyon" card. We have been paying a ten-per-cent assessment now for more than half year and no relief in sight. There is such dissatisfaction on this account, as it is equal to a wage-reduction of over two dollars per week, and threats are openly being made by many of the men that they will throw up their cards and sign five-year contracts at good wages n Typothetae open shops." The poor fools think this is the way out of the present hell. They do not consider that he employer leaves himself several good loop-holes to crawl out of that contract, and once he has the union whipped to standstill with their aid will have no further use for them. It would not surprise me if the employers declared a general lockout the first of next year If they do defeat and annihilation stare us in the face unless we meet the employers in the battle formation of the Industrial Workers of the World, and the entire printing industry-composi tors, electrotypers, pressmen, feeders, binders, etc., stand together as one man It is doubtful, however, whether any collection of A. F. of H-l craft unions is capable of doing anything so sensible even in the face of the greatest peril. Their complete wreek may be a necessary sacrifice before the reorganization under the conquering banner of the

New York, July 20.

finally emancipation.

I. W. W. makes possible victory and

Printer.

Sapping the Strength of the People for the Profit of the Master Class.

CHILD SLAVERY

There are no limits to child slavery. The problem is not sectional, but na tional. Statistics show-not poor, dull old statistics as we know them, but human documents in which every unit is an infant soul-statistics show that according to the census of 1900 there were in that year 1,752,187 children admitedly employed in "gainful occupations" in the United States,

But these figures, it would be easy to show, are ridicuously, though perhaps not purposely, below the mark. Many thousands of children are working under the protection of certificates, in which they are falsely represented as being of the legal age for employment.

A child of ten or eleven years gets certificate, taken out in her name by an older sister, perhaps, in which she is described as fifteen years of age. She needs to work only a year to be actually eleven or twelve years old, in order to be classed as an adult over sixteen years of age. There are many thousands of

Speakers in support of the motion seemed to be making altogether too good Then, there are the thousands of child toilers in the tenements of our great slaves assembled to suit the fakirs and cities who are not included in the census they seemed to look appealingly to Ben-returns at all. These are not "employed" of child slavery is "our Ben." as the S. P. dupes call him. in the strict technical sense. They work Home Companion.

A Workingman Accurately Describes the Profit and Wages System.

"The Sun" of July 18 contains the following self-explanatory letter:--

THE CAPITALISTIC SCHEME.

Perfectly Plain to a Wage Earner Who Would Overthrow It.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Many letters have been written by people who claim to know what Socialism is. I am not a college student, and therefore will not attempt to use high sounding phrases in explaining why I am a Socialist and why I am in favor of overthrowing the present capitalistic system.

In the first place I work for wages. when the boss lets me; that is to say when he has orders to fill and can us my labor power. Then I have to do piece work, and the price is so regulated that I can make only \$15 per week. We have slack seasons, when my average wages per week decline to about \$11.

To live I must ask a boss the privilege of letting me go to work, and the wages I get for producing wealth for the boss are just enough to keep my family and myself alive. Since I can't save any money from such seant wages, my children seem to be destined to go through the same miscrable existence.

Last year I earned \$585. Rent was \$156 and car fare to work was \$28, leaving me a total of \$401 to live on, or an average of \$7.71 per week. But according to statisties I produced \$2,762.24 of wealth for my boss, and got back in wages \$585 a difference of \$2,177.24 in favor of the boss. This, of course, is only on my own labor. As he has 250 men working for him the total must be \$156,250 for wages and \$690,560 of wealth produced.

This capitalist scheme is perfectly plain to me. I produce but have nothing, while my boss produces nothing and has plenty. My boss hasn't been near the factory since last May, when he went to Europe on a pleasure trip. The factory is running just the same without the boss, I do to-morrow what I did the day before, and the other men do the same Nothing put a grind to produce and exist, while the boss spends the profits of the products of my labor.

Strange that I can see this condition with only a common school education, while men with college educations can't see it.

Then take the political phase of the labor question. My boss wants me to vote his way and tries to make me believe that our interests are identical. How can they be identical when he buys my labor power just as he would a sack of potatoes, a barrel of flour or anything else needed in his business at its market price? Since our representatives are exploiters of labor, how can a workingman

expect them to look out for his interests? In conclusion let me state that when the men of the working class come together on the political as well as on the industrial field in one solid body and take and hold that which they produce, the overthrowing of the present system will be easy. To-day the working is divided by unions, by religion, by race hatred by selfishness, but mainly through ignorance of their own power and strenght They soab on one another, they fight each other, they vote against one another, one race hates another; and the the benefit. knowing that while they are fighting each other his workingmen will never come together and act as one.

This letter is not written in the same tone as Goldwin Smith used in reference to his forthcoming book, because he and others like him try to make Socialism a rank failure, while I take the opposite J. G. K.

New York, July 17.

CALIFORNIA RELIEF FUND.

Received since last acknowledgment: Section Lynn, Mass., collected from: R. Murphy, 25e; M. J. Quirk, 25c; Y. Gallagher, 50c; Goodwin, 25c; Friend, 25c; Peter Hanson, 25c: D. F. Richardson, 25c; C. Gahm, 50c; D. Ireland, 25c; Karl Lindstrand, 50e; John Larson, 25c; Dolan, 25c; C. Peterson, 25c ..... \$ 4.25 Previously acknowledged.... 549.66

Grand Ttotal ..... \$553.91 Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

long hours, at ardous tasks, under terrible conditions, but they do not come within the scope of the census reports.

No one knows the full strength of the army of child slaves-surely 2,000,000 or 3.000,000 little ones, probably many thousands more uncounted.

Alarming as these figures are, they are less alarming than the fact that the evil of child slavery is increasing.-Woman's The Industrial Worker

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED



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There is nothing difficult in the world, the only fear is that men will be lacking

-From the Chinese.

### GLEANINGS FROM CONGRESS-"IN-DEPENDENT DEALERS."

If there is one thing, more than any other, that the inspired paladins of capm plume themselves upon it is that their social system promotes, breeds and and guarantees independence. If there is any one thing, more than any other, that has been established by the debates in Congress on the rate bill it is the sorry plight of the "independent dealer." er the speech-maker lavored, or opposed "interferring with the preroves of the railroad companies," the pendent dealer" cut the same figure. speech-maker was a "promoter of bill were more than once broadly hinted his lips was often hardly distinguishable that of a Jahoo; if the speechmaker was an upholder of the "prerogatives of the railroad companies," the endent dealer" came out like sound to upper castes. Some concesand on, to the hypocrisy of the times. "taffy" to the "independent dealer," were

few and "broke no bones." "Independence" is the cry, honestly set up, with which all recorded social as have storted, and probably also were carried out. Not unlikely the ded ones also partake of this feature. The noble sentiment imparts swing to the Revolution; it touches a chord that vibrates responsive. Facts, however,—facts, of the tangible sort known generally, though loosely, as "maspeedily assert their supremacy. The noblest sentiment must adapt itself their iron will. The most fragrant flowers depends upon proper soil. re were no song-birds in the carbonus era.. Where the soil is not yet flora and fauna have to hide their time, and, in the meantime, assume what ape existing material conditions allow. questionably, "Independence" was the ent that inspired the breasts of the Revolutionary Fathers. Their acor of chattel slavery does not affect the principle. Allowance must be made for hereditary habits of thought. With all the nobility of their aspirations, the Revolutionary Pathers, nevertheless, ere bourgeois. It was not their fault; their misfortune—as it is not ir virtue, but our good luck, that our lives fall in with such material condithat raise us out of the ethics of lism. The Revolutionary Fathers bourgeois—oneoming capitalists. by the Era which they were merely instrumental in ushering in. To the exigencies of that Era they yielded, or The "Independence" that talism starts with, at its early stage of the petty bourgeois, leads direct to monopoly. Monopoly is the Z of the alphabet that starts with the A of Comof the race the "Independent dealer" is found straggling behind, far away from the goal, relatively, often absolutely, at ge when the race started at the stage when the racers were all petty

that a cardinal principle of its tart has become a bye-word on the lips its own triumphant representatives, then that Revolution has rounded up its course. Like the butterfly that dies the "ready for history." The conhas dropped in the estimation of the Plutocracy, due to the wretchedness of ight that even his spokesmen them-

ois. No wonder the "Indepen

ripeness of Plutocracy to be shaken off figure where the people no longer could MATTER AND MIND the tree of social evolution by the Prole- | stand it, our Government-a Government tariat of the land.

### SCRAWNY CZARS.

No doubt the "Labor Party," started by Gompers, is more than ridiculous, it is disgraceful in that it places the working class aspirations in a light that can breed contempt only. No doubt the schemers who launched the water-logged concern are a despicable crew. Long hanging by the log of "No politics in the Uni-n," they have now turned a somersault side ways that kicks to pieces both their past and their present posture. Furthermore, it needs no deep penetration to foresee that the whole affair will heave a sigh and sink before the musketry fire of the approaching campaign has well started. All this is true, yet true though all this be, the language of the plutocratic press concerning the new political venture is the language, not of Czars but of scrawny imitations of the article. What the plutocratic press is indulging

its humor on is not the thing that stu dents of the Labor Movement know the Compers affair to be. What the plutocratic press is poking fun at and heaping ridicule upon is Labor itself, seeing they believe the Gompers affair actually smeaks for Labor. To these mouth-pieces of the arson-promoting Standard Oilers and the perjury-committing railroad magnates, the demand of the weavers, who clothe these idlers and their still idler masters, for a fifty-hours-week sounds as silly as the "Rights of Man" sounded to the Russian magistrate in the thrilling Russian story "Ansel's Awakening," recently published in these columns. To these mouth-pieces of cheating Gas Companies and death-dealing Packrevolution," as the favorers of the rate ing Companies, the demands of the machinists, who do all their engineering, for at by their adversaries, the picture of the abolition of "government by injunc-the "independent dealer" that fell from tion" sounds as preposterously childish as the demand of the Roundheads that the Court of Charles I cease slitting noses. The workingmen have never com mitted "appendicitis," as the capitalists call the tragedies that result from the pariah, or a helot, that is, a being of a immoral family relations among capte, against whose caste condition to talists; they never ruined whole com rave was as absurd as such ravings ever munities, as the railroad owners have done; they never lived upon the sweat sion had to be made, and was made off of other people's brow, as the bourgeois does. The workingman, accordingly But these concessions, in the shape of looks supremely silly in the eyes of the capitalist whose privileges he would in-

> It is not so with feudal aristocrats. Their standard of glory, the barbarous implies brayery. Their subjects never having been afforded an opportunity to display the virtue are not supposed to possess it. When their subjects strike the attitude of rebellion, the feudal aristocrats naturally smile. The thought of subjects measuring themselves with knights is, to them, mirth-inspiring. With the upstart capitalist matters lie otherwise. His is the sneer of the pickpocket; his is the contempt of the jack-daw strutting about in stolen peacocks' feathers; his is the conceit of th inflated frog; his is the swagger, not of conscious superiority, but of conscious inferiority; his is the brag of conscious villainy, cynically believed to be for and of all time.

terfere with.

There is nothing more disgusting than the Gompers "Labor Party," except it be the supercilious attitude adopted towards it by strumpet Democratic-Republican press.

# THE NEW ZEALAND "PARADISE."

greedy for tart news, from scandals to itself upon the altar of the Nation's nursery tales, the New Zealand capitalist class has steadily pursued the tactics intended to promote immigration. With out a large superabundance of supply in the labor market, capitalism lingers in distress. It needs plentiful Labor, not the ruinous price, the at-a-dead-loss to employ them, but to reduce the price, price, offered by its rival. of labor-power, that is, wages. With supply in excess of the demand, capitalsm flourishes. Such excess not only lowers wages, but it brings about the conditions under which untutored Labor will act as a buttress for and protector of the innumerable chicaneries that are tition. The race was run. At the end | the seasoning for capitalist methods. The capitalist class of New Zealand has baited all imaginable books to attract the workingmen into its reach. Thus New Zeahnd has come to be known a the "Workingman's Paradise." That the "Paradise" is the usual thorny wilds of now looks like a Jahoo, or a apitalism has been more than once elot. He lost the race, and has not even proven in these columns from the statis the satisfaction, enjoyed by the prole-turiat, that its wretched state marks it tical hooks published by the New Zealand authorities themselves. Now comes Sir Joseph George Edward Richard Fredthe carrier of the next Revolution onerick Paul Peter Ward, Premier of New When a Revolution has reached the Zealand, in person to America, and furnishes further proof that the Paradise is of the nature of the article known

wherever the capitalist holds sway. Sir Joseph, etc., comes with a thrilling tale. It is to the effect that the million mt its eggs are hid, that Revolu- Trust of New Zealand [a Trust in the "Paradise of Labor"? Yes, indeed, br ot into which the "independent deal- let's hear Sir Joe] was trying to pay a little as possible for the wheat and char: ing as much as possible for the flou "When the price of this commodity." s cannot conceal, marks the rotten- runs the Premier's story, " reached a

for the people in the broadest sense of the word-," these are the Premier's own oily words, "stepped in." Expectation runs high at this point. Let's now see what that "Government for the people in the broadest sense of the word" did when it "stepped in." Sir Joseph proceeds: "The heads of the combine were notified that unless the prices came down a law would be enacted removing the duty on flour. The price did come down" -and of course the duty on flour, that is, a duty enacted by the "Government of the people in the broadest sense of the word" for the benefit of the capitalist mill owners, remained in force!

What happened in that "Paradise of Labor is, according to this admission, of a piece with what happens in all other "Hells of Labor," America included. The Government is there for the protection of the capitalist. It sets up tariffs, that aristocrats but of shoddicrats, not of real raise the cost of living and thereby lower the worker's standard of living; next, when the individual capitalist grows too giddy and would kill the ben that lays the golden egg, the Government hurries to protect him against his own folly with threats to remove its guardian wings from over his head. Not otherwise does it happen in America, where rate bills, pure food bills, etc., are enacted and even the tariff is threatened.

Sir Joe is an incautious "puller-in' for New Zealand. He should have framed and rehearsed his yarn better. The climax of a tariff on flour, to his "Government for the people in the broadest sense of the word," is rather an anti-climax. It gives away the snap. But, then, it must be admitted, first, that the Premier's varn is not more defective than are the yarns of his fellow "Paradise of Labor" yarn-spinners; secondly, that it is next to impossible to spir varns that will hold in the impossible task of imparting a veneer of "Paradise of Tahor" to a common everyday canitalist hell hole.

### PATRIOTISM AND ARNEGATION.

The Naval Department having called for bids for a 7,328 tons of armor contract for the battleships Michigan and South Carolina, the bid with which the Midvale Company answered was found to be \$50 a ton lower than that of the Armor Trust. Alarmed at the discovery and fearing that the whole fat contrac would go to its rival, the Trust delegated two of its leading men to present their case before Admiral Mason, chief of the Bureau of Ordnance. The presentation was pathetic, it was thrilling, it was convincing in more ways than one. In a nutshell it ran this wise:

"If the entire contract is given to the Midvale Company the existence of the Bethlehem and Carnegie plants (the Trust plants) would be placed in danger. Having no work, the plants would have to be dismantled. That would mean the placing of the Nation itself in danger. The dismantling of the Trust plants would cause their large force of highly skilled workmen to be scattered, so it would be impossible to reassemble the men again in case the Government needed, upon short notice, a large supply of armor, such as the Government would surely need in case some powerful foreign foe were to assail it. The Trust looks upon itself only as secondary to the Nation. Only in order that the Nation may live does the Trust hate to die In proof of its patriotism and abnega tion the Trust, while protesting that it would be ruined by selling armor at the Midvale price, declares itself glad to be Seconded by a foreign press that is ever ruined; ready, lamb-like, to immolate safety, rather than die by being put out of business." In conclusion, with many more protestations of pure patriotism; the Trust declared its readiness to take one half of the contract at the price,

If a monkey looks into a mirror, nonkey and not a thing of beauty will be reflected. Hideous, grotesque, even ridiculous is the reflex of sentiment cast by the material needs of the capitalist. o wonder even the Ordnance Bureau is reported to have smiled at the patriotic pose of the Armor Trust.

The letter that Herman Robinson, A F. of L. erganizer, has issued to the Interborough employes, assuring them that President Belmont has no objection to the A. F. of L. organizing them, is typical of the degradation and effrontery of the A. F. of L. crew of labor fakirs. The degradation is manifested in making the organization of the men dependent on the employer's approval. What can such an organization be from its very outset, if not an employers' organization only? The effrontery pops out in the fact that this same A. F. of L. crew that now proposes to organize the men with the employers' aproval, lined up against many of those same men, in the employers' interest, during the recent Subway trike! What inference is there left, but that they will do it again, if the Interorough men give the labor fakirs a hance to bunco them again? Railroad men, out on this crew of capitalist henchmen and traitors to Labora

Following the lead of the State convention of the Socialist party of Arkansas, the State convention of the Socialist party of New Jersey adopted last May a platform that closely follows the rationale of the Socialist Labor Party platform on the purpose of "Government," the theory of "politics," the theory of existing contradiction in practice beween these principles. The essence of the rationale of the S. L. P. platform is that the "true purpose of Government is to secure to every human being the enjoyment of his right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, but that under the prevailing despotic system of economics, where the means of production are private property, the purposes of true. Government, as admitted theoretically in our system of public politics, are frustrated." Against this position Mr. Wm. H. Leffingwell of Arlington, N. J., takes a stand in this month's West Hoboken "Socialist Review." Mr. Leffingwell pronounces the rationale "thoroughly utopian and unscientific"; the expression "true government" he repudiates as lacking "historical basis," and "Right", and "Wrong" as having .no place in "scientific Socialism." Of course the gentleman makes an effort to prop up his claim with the prop of "authori ty." The attempt is made in two places. In both places its break-down is signal The first attempt consists in a quota-

munist Manifesto. The passage is short summary of the class struggle, summarizing the principle of the materialist conception of history. The passage is sound. The trouble with its applica tion is that it does not apply. A passage on the centripetal force in Nature taken from a standard writer on physics, will never do the office of refuting the supplemental law of centrifugal force; he who would essay the feat merely lays bare the fact that he has only read one chapter of the book of Natureprobably only the preface to the chapter. A passage from some standard medical authority to the effect that death sets in when the heart is lacerated, will never serve as a refutation of the impossibility of life with torn kidneys; he who would make the attempt but betrays his fractional acquaintance with the human anatomy. The quotation from Engels does not come within a forty-foot pole of touching, let alone refuting the rationale of the S. L. P. platform. As will be shown, the platform is planted squarely upon the materialist conception of history, and is closely knit with his-

tion from Engels' preface to the Com-

toric sequence. Even more signal is the breakdown of Mr. Leffingwell's second attempt at propping up his criticism with "authority." second attempt consists in the wholly unsupported use of the name of Marx. Marx has not yet become a synonym with lame thought. Not until he shall have so become, will the mere mention of his name stead as a prop for non sense, or half-truths, which is the same There is infinitely more of Marx than just his name, and a good deal more of the Communist Manifesto than just its preface.

The mold in which is cast the criticism of the rationale of the platform of the S. L. P., as lacking historic basis, and unscientific, is a mold that denies place and function to the Ideal in the theory of the materialist conception of history

There is a type of folks, who, of all things, wish to be taken for "scientific," and whose conception of "science" is eynicism—that being quite cheap, easy groundlings. Galileo was scientific, and he shocked the theologic habits of thought of his day; Lewis H. Morgan was scientific, and he scandalized the owls who looked upon the family as the original unit of society. Therefore, with these cynic folks, whom we may call "Preface Socialists." in order to appear scientific the thing to do is to look grotesque. We recall the instance of a British Social Democratic Federa tion "scientist," who appeared in "Jus tice" with an article that was expected to make "havoc of superstition" by pouring the light of science" in floods over the "superstition of maternal and filial love," and to "prove" the exclusively material and selfish basis for the sentiment. The reasoning was that what is called "a cow's love for her calf" to merely the material selfish desire to be relieved of the pressure of the milk in her udder, and that what is called "the calf's love for the cow" is the need of the physical warmth imparted by the latter. The Social Democratic Federation "scientist" argued that exactly such were the cause and motives of a mother's love for her child, and the child's affection for its mother! What this "scientist" did was to travesty science, to deprive a great scientific principle of its beauty, to hamstring it and to render it repulsive. Ouite otherwise does Haeckel, unquestionably the most is the latest aspiration that has warmed outspoken materialist natural philoso- and continues to warm the class Revolu pher of our day, treat the identical sub- tions of the past and the present, and ject. With the full and elevating grasp that, periodically all but extinguished of science he explains the power and ever reappears with fresh brilliancy at

part and parcel of a material and creative force itself. And before Haeckel there was Kant. Kant's analysis of "die Macht des Gemueths" (the power of the mind) has remained classical. Although "Christian Science" runs the principle into the ground, no scientist to-day denies the power of Imagination ofter to accomplish results that would seem impossible without material agency; and economics," and the evil results of the psychology recognizes Imagination as a constructive force. The long and short of it all is that the Mind, together with its kin Sentiment and Imagination, dovetails so intimately with Matter that it is part of Matter itself, as completely as light is of heat. Translated to the field of Social Science the principle acquires a significance, which to overlook emasculates the fiber of the Socialist, and which to deny renders Socialism grotesque.

As certain, and for parallel reason, as

the affection of the mammals is a Creative Force that is generated in physical evolution nebility of aspiration, the unfolding sense of Right and Wrong, the Ideal, in short, is a Creative Force, that goes hand in hand with social evolution. and has its roots in earliest society. Of course, the stateliest conceptions of the physical architect must await the material means to clothe them in physical reality, and these material means give a determining bent to the executed conception; so likewise do the aspirations of the Isaiahs, the Platos, the Jesuses, the Sir Thomas Moores, need as a condition precedent, certain material conditions to verify them. These material means being absent, the aspirations clothe themselves in imperfection, often in vagaries; their substance—the aspiration after human hapiness, the pursuit of the Ideal,nevertheless, is there in advance of the material pre-requisites for their realization and definite shape. In the language of both Kant and Hacckel, the aspiration has acted like a guiding star, a guiding goal, however vaguely perceived,-with all the physical power that that implies. American history, with its towering

geniuses of the Franklins and Madisons

to illumine it, illuminates, in turn, the

history of previous social or class strug-

gles, and it cleanses mankind of the smut in which it appears daubed upon the stage of the class struggle of the previous ages, and which the "Preface Scientists" would rub into humanity, not merely as part and parcel of its essence, but as THE SOLE HUMAN CHARACTERISTIC. Indeed, the manifestations of the class struggle before the American Revolution-whether because the light of noble aspirations was still too dim to be descried, or whether because the means to preserve the record of that light were then insufficient-do present the human race as logs of wood, or blocks of granite, rough hewn and shaped by material agencies exclusively. It took the American Revolution to bring out the fact that all previous revolutions HAD AIMED AT TRUE GOV-ERNMENT, as the ideal government that should insure the happiness of all. It also took the fate which rapidly overtook the American Revolution to bring out, emphatically confirming, the fact that the warmest belief in the Ideal cools off, the brightest light of the Ideal prows dim under the material conditions that interfere with its warmth and brilliancy. Effected, as no previous bourgeois revolution was effected, in a territory of unbounded and still virgin natural opportunities, with the implements of production still in a rudimental stage: effected, consequently, under conditions in which the dependent of one day became, not as an exception that proved the rule, but as the rule itself, the indeed, accordingly, under conditions that rendered plausible the expectation of happiness for all-the American Revolution sincerely held and declared that it had found the long-looked-for "philosopher's stone's of the "true government." The ignorance of the Revolutionary Fathers on economics and sociology which blinded them to the actual nature of the revolution which they had effected, and to the despotism that the government they had set up was inevitably bound to run into, neither does nor car argue against the loftiness of their aspirations; nor, on the other hand, does the appearance of individual wolves in human shape argue against the existence of the lofty ideals of the movement, collectively. The absolute necessity of material substructure; the place and function of the Ideal in social evolution: the further fact that the practical manifestation of the Ideal is a reflex of material possibilities; finally the fact of the determining power of material needs to dim the brightest light of aspiration, as the controlling, not the only Force in Matter,-that, and not the denial of the Ideal as part of the materialist conception of social evolution, that is what history and Social Science teach. "True Government"-the government

that may promote the happiness of all-

the race. This square-jointed Truth is the proud conquest of Modern, or Marxian Socialism. We wonder whether any "Preface Socialist" would risk the engagement to plank down a \$10 bill for every, time the words "infamous," 'hypocrite," "inhuman," "sycophant," and similar terms-terms which have no meaning unless rooted in the Sense of Right and Wrong-can be produced, though perhaps not in the prefaces to, yet in the works of Marx and Engels. Incidentally we would convey to Mr. Leffingwell, who refers to "Marxian economics" for support of his contention, that economics is only a part of Social Science, and that Marx was a sociologist.

tific Socialist" who denies all place and function to the Ideal is a modern counterpart of the hoary-headed mental phenomenon which imputes place and function to the Ideal only. The former would make of man a grovelling worm; the latter turns him into a mooncalf. The latter would imagine children the fruit of desire only; with the former "the child would come to the hour of birth and there would be no strength to bring forth";-the one and the other remains barren. The visionary lives not in this world; the Gradgrind Socialist is an inert lump; -derelicts both on the track of the ship of the Social Revolution.

"The mental phenomenon of the "Scien-

Socialism is Science. Science is a creature instinct with Life-not club-footed, but with well-arched foot planted upon earth, and thrilled at every inch with the inspiration of the Ideal.

The Ice dealers of Washington, D. C. are throwing away their scales as a result of the Crusade to enforce the Weights and Measures law.-It may yet happen that the Ice Dealers, in their attitude of wildly casting off the false weights they have so long been dealing with, will come to symbolize the class of the Labor Plunderer, throwing overboard. like pirate ships pursued, the incriminating articles of their trade

Secretary Taft continues to deliver with undiminished rapidity the choicest chunks of nonsense. His latest was adaddressed to the North Carolinians. The Secretary is of the opinion that "all that the South needs to do in order to regain her old influence" is to stop voting on old issues. The Secretary does not know that "influence" shapes issues, and that "issues" cast votes. He puts the cart before the horse.

Robert Shaffer, the uncle of J. S. Phipps of the Carnegie Trust, came with his automobile into collision with a train and was killed. This is but slight and wholly unsatisfactory atonement for the terrorism that the reckless breed of autoists is holding pedestrians under, especially along country roads.

Wine poured into water does not improve the water but spoils the wine. What comes of Labor when it merges with Capital is at last in full blast of exhibition in San Francisco. The Labor Mayor Schmitz, elected to emancipate the wage-earners along the road of pure and simple politics, is now exposed as having sought to "emancipate" just himself by a scheme of whiskey grafting whereby he was to make \$2,500 a week.

Considering the fact that the Catholic hierarchy shares no small part of the blame for the defeat of the miners, in that it gave its prestige in support of the unholy alliance between Mitchell and the miners that made the defeat possible, Mitchell's lecture on "The Church and the Man Who Works with His Hands," if truthfully and fearlessly delivered, would prove mighty interesting-an "eye-opener," in fact. But this they will fall apart. Accident may is too much to expect from Mitchell. What we may look for is praise of this narcotizer of labor, the Church; in order the bulk, and the bulk of them will that the "greatest labor leader" may continue his "great" "labor leading" in the interests of the capitalist class, with the continued aid of the Catholic hierarchy. The fourteen unemployed workingmen of London, who seized land for the pur-

pose of cultivating it, in order to live,

are to be congratulated on their revolu-

tionary exaltation of life above the "sacred rights of property." They have shown that the English working class is not as yet completely degraded by pure and simple unionism: while they have also put the "advanced labor leaders," a la John Burns and Keir Hardie. who would lead them into quagmires of impotent parliamentarizing, to shame. But, it is to be feared that, apart from its salutary revolutionary influence nothing will come of this land seizure. The fourteen unemployed workingmen of London, if permitted to retain possession, which is unlikely, will learn the esson that without capital land is useless. With the small farmers of England, who are equipped with compara tively good machinery and stock, going down in competition before the superior capital of the consolidated and bonanza farms, how can these capitalless unemployed succeed? Labor must take and hold all the means of wealth production! beauty of maternal and filial affection as the periodically recurring revolutions of Only then will life be assured to it!



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONA THAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN (shaking his head dolefully and sighing to match)-Tis sad, 'tis sad!

UNCLE SAM-Has the pest broken out among your friends and carried them all off?

B. J .- That would be sad enough; but what I sigh over is, me seems, sadder still. (More sighs.)

U. S .- Tell me all about it, old boy; I may be able to give you consolation. B. J. (looking enraged)-YOU? Consolation from YOU? Why, you are the

U. S.-Come! Come!!

worst of the lot.

B. J.-I'll show you. I have just seen THE PEOPLE. In it are these words; "Workingmen of all countries, unite!" U. S .- Isn't that all right?

B. J .- I should say it WAS all right but not in a Socialist Labor Party paper.

U. S .- Hey! ?!

B. J. (angry)-No; not in an S. L. P. paper! You Socialists don't act as if you want to unite the workingmen. You fight everything. One set of workingmen want free trade, and, hang you, you have to quarrel with them; another set expresses itself in favor of protection, and you fall like a pile of bricks on them. (Angrier) If other honest workers set up a party for Municipal Ownership there you are jumping on 'em. (Still angrier): If some good intentioned people organize an "Armory Party,"-why, you begin to throw mud at them. You wont go together with anybody, and you try to smash up everything. You call that "uniting" the working class?

U. S.-What's the matter with you is that you can't read English.

B. J .- I can't? Can't I?

U. S .- Exactly. You don't know what 'unite" means. B. J .- I don't? It means to bring to-

sether. U. S .- And you understand by the

command to bring the workingmen together that they CAN be brought and kept together on any issue?

B. J.-Why, certainly, simply bring them together. U. S .- See here. You are quite a

shot, I know. U. S.-Now, if you set a platoon of

soldiers aiming at a target, which are the shots that will come together? B. J .- Those that hit the bull's-eye.

U. S .- Just so. And what shots will hit the bull's-eve? B. J .- Those that are aimed correct-

ly.

II S .- Correct! If you want to have a lot of bullets fall together, they must be shot correctly. If so shot, they hit the same mark; if not correctly shot, bring one, or two, or a few more together, but those will fall apart from fall apart from one another. Bu'l's-eye is one spot, there the correctly shot ones unite: the whole immensity of space is there for the others and there will be as many spots hit by them as there are sufficient spots in space. So with men. To come together, to be united, they must unite on what is right and correct. There is but one correct thing on which to unite. On an incorrect thing there is no unity possible, because the incorrect things are as numerous as the spots in space that wrongly aimed bullets may hit. Furthermore, to "come together" is of no use unless one can "keep together." Error is so numerous that unity upon it is absurd. When, therefore, the Socialist Labor Party calls upon the workingmen to unite it cannot mean that they should come together on error. Socialists know that enough men cannot unite on an error, let alone stay together. THE great scatterer of the workingman is, therefore, not the S. L. P. man who points out the right

point and methods; the scatterer is he

who fails to learn "how to shoot," who

interferes with those who are teaching

this art, and who howls "unite."

"unite." while he is, in fact, knowingly

and unknowingly keeping the people

apart. Now, my man, that's all there

is about it. You are misaddressing

4~2 S~# CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICA-TIONS, BESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OFFEED

### DEMAND THEIR LIBERATION!

To the Daily and Weekly People Branch One, Section Kings County, Socialist Labor Party, adopted a good suggestion in connection with the Colorado Idaho outrages, at its meeting last Monday, that is worthy of being adopted in all labor organizations. It was decided that not only should the Branch as such send a letter to Judge Smith and President Roosevelt demanding the speedy trial or liberation of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, but that the individual members should also send such a letter, and, further, induce their shopmates to do likewise, and urge them, in turn, to urge their friends to help the good work along, in the same way. In this manner an endless chain of protest will be created, that cannot fail to prove effective. Push the idea! A Member. Brooklyn, July 19.

### WAY THIS FRIENDLINESS?

To the Daily and Weekly People: In the free speech fight recently waged in this city, the Industrial Workers of the World open-air meetings were also put under the ban. This necessitated isits to Superintendent of Police Regan for the purpose of securing permits. On June 23, I. Shapiro, the local organizer of the L. W. W., visited Regan for the purpose, and met with a rough reception. a week later, Shapiro called again when, to his surprise, he was received more courteously, and told to call again the next morning. When bidding Regan "good night," the superintendent answered "good night, Mr. Klenke." Of course, Shapiro informed Regan of his mistake, and, when he called the next morning, as advised, was rudely "turned down," Klenke is the local organizer of the Socialist party and a staunch supporter of Gompers' A. F. of L. Thus we see intimate relations between the superintendent of police and the A. F. of man Klenke, who is also organizer for the S. P. Buffalo, N. Y., July 17.

# ACTIVITY IN DETROIT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-In accord with the logic of events under the present system of Capitlist mis-rule, I was again forced to enter the labor market, to compete with others in selling my labor power. As a result I finally decided to leave Erie, Pa. in search of master. I finally landed in Detroit, and as I have been here about one month, perhaps it would be well to give my ons of the Socialist movement in this locality.

We. (Socalist Labor Party members) are holding agitation meetings every Saturday evening, and nothwithstanding the fact that I was informed upon my errival that Section Detroit had no speakers, I was agreeably surprised when I discovered that they had instead three good speakers.

However, not being inclined to fall back from "the firing line," I joined the section, and, as before stated we are

ifying, as each meeting is more successful than the one that preceded, both in

Of course, it is not all smooth sailing. seems that there is an ordinance requiring a permit to hold "public meet-ings upon the streets within the half mile circle," which means one half mile

from the city hall. But then that makes no difference no matter where we hold a meeting, just as soon as we have gathered a crowd of 50 or more interested working people the police is at hand with the inquiry "have you a permit?" We generally answer the question by quoting the

constitution of the United States to the end "that the right of free speech and peaceful assemblage shall never be

Last night the meeting was the most cessful we have yet held; a number of pamphlets were sold, and the significant fact was that most of the purchasere chose "Socialism" by McClure, in preference to any other.

We also sold quite a few copies of the Weekly People and two copies of the Socialistishe Arbeiter Zeitung.

The meeting, however, was adjourned about 10 p. m. and just before the close oliceman informed the writer that we was a complaint that we were disturbing" the patients in a nearby pital. Of course, as we had no desire increase the suffering of the sick and d, we closed the meeting and retired in good order.

Jer. Devine

MCARTHUR ON MOYER AND HAY-WOOD.

> To the Daily and Weekly People: As the Industrial Workers of the World local here is growing splendidly it is bringing out the good that is in some and the bad qualities in the others who in the past have styled themselves "Socialists." Though this is a new local, we already have over 100 members; and it will be a thousand before many moons roll over our heads. The Socialist Labor Party and Socialist Party men are working shoulder to shoulder to redeem the workers from the nets spread for them by the pure and simplers.

> A very queer phase of the situation here, that according to reports tallies with the situation at other places, is the conduct of the principal figure in the pure and simple A. F. of L. He is a member of the Socialist Party and he has been and is the furnisher of "brain power" to the Gompers supporters. This man is an Englishman, very religious and quite naturally thinks that there is no God in the I. W. W. For we do not teach "the Brotherhood of man," as we 'roast" the capitalist class. But though Keeling is a believer in the "brotherhood of man," taking his cue from the "neutral" pure and simple political Socialists, of "backward races" fame, he has fathered a resolution, stirring up race hatred against the Chinamen. This resolution passed the trades coucil here and was also in a stronger form passed by a Woodmens' local at Fortuna; and further when last Saturday night, Editor McArthur of the "Coast Seamens' Journal" was playing to the vicious feelings of his audience and denouncing Chinamen; this Socialist Keeling, who echoes Marx's international battle cry, "Workers of the World Unite,"-this Kelling sat in the audience and tried to pound the hide off his hands, so enthusiastic was he in his applause.

In passing it would be well that the eaders of the People know that Mc-Arthur, speaking before the Waterfront Federation, said that "IT LOOKS NOW. IF MOYER AND HAYWOOD ARE SULT IN DESTROYING THE POLICY OF THE A. F. OF L. AND SOONER THAN HAVE THAT POLICY CHANG-ED IT WOULD BE BETTER IF MOYER AND HAYWOOD WOULD HANG!

This is the "Labor Leader" who says the sailors got their freedom when congress passed a law giving them the right to quit their jobs. This is the fellow who exposes the unity of the capitalists and then like an ostrich buries his head in the pure and simple sand of craftism.

Away with the Keelings! Down with Industrial Unionism!

C. Perkins. Newberg camp, Humboldt county, Cal-

### REGARDING WASHINGTON STATE AFFAIRS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-In "The People" of June 30th there appears an article headed "Seattle, Wash. Notes" and signed S. B. Believing that eration, which is able to stand alone, holding our weekly agitation meetings. you wish to present the truth to your without the support of either Mitchell The general result is certainly grat- readers, even though these truths be or Gompers, and grow in strength, dewritten by an S P n present the facts which led to the re- posing the Mine Owners' Association! ocation of local Seattle' charter and disprove the statements contained here-

> On Jan. 20th of this year, three mem bers of Local Seattle, S. P .- R. S. Le-Barre, John Gay and J. A. Bailiff, signed pledges promising to support the Munici-pal Ownership ticket. Charges were preferred against these members and after a farce of a trial-were dismissed. The state committee then took the matter in hand and by a vote of 9 to 6 revoked the charter of Local Seattle.

The S. P. State constitution gives the state committee authority to revoke and grant charters, all action of the state committee being subject to referendum vote on call of five locals

The action of the state committee was appealed from and put to referendum rote. The action of the state committee was sustained.

Now, let us briefly review the occupa tions of the members of the state com mittee and the record of the principal ocals voting not to sustain said com-

Members of committee voting to revoke: Mrs. Mattie Allison; A. Magenknecht, Bartender; A. Jonas, Longshore man; Geo. Croston, Machinist; Sig. Roeder, Wood worker; W. Lorentz, Laborer; Mrs. Ada Gatchell, Housewife: Frank Davis, Laborer; Emil Herman, Laborer.

Relins, Contractor; W. J. Smith, Con-

Halloway, Merchant; J. H. Ristine, (Spiritualist), retired; N. H. Cook, (Spiritualist), Contractor and owner of Edmond water works.

By reviewing the above you can get some idea of what S. B.'s conception of the working class element is.

Locals Pt. Angeles, Spokane and Bellingham were the main support of S. B.'s working class" element." The first three of these locals are ardent supporters of Mrs. Irene M. Smith, spiritualist, palmist, astrologist and God save the marksocialist.

Bellingham local, some five years ago put up a middle class platform—and has cept pretty good pace with that record ever since; last year they voted solid against the state S. P. platform and oted solid against censuring Berger and the Wisconsin S. P. for political compromise. Four years ago local Spokane had its charter revoked (by referendum vote) for political compromise.

Emil Herman. Seattle, Wash., July 66.

### WHAT IS A BONA FIDE LABOR UNION?

To the Daily and Weekly People:-Much is said in the current discussions in the Socialist movement about the bona fide labor union. Those Socialists who conscientiously support the American Federation of Labor, claim it to be the bona fide labor union; and, so claiming, they logically go one step further, and claim that any attack upon it and upon the party supporting it, i. e., the Socialist party, is an attack upon the bona fide political and economic movement of the country. Consciously or unconsciously, they make the A. F. of L. the keystone of the arch, to destroy which is to destroy the whole structure. Those Socialists who support the Industrial Workers of the World claim that that organization is a bona fide labor union, founded on class lines, form ing the basis of a class conscious political party reflecting the economic interests of the working class, and constituting the framework of the Co-operative Comnonwealth. Conflict on this point will be endless when based on mere assertion and reiteration; an appeal to well known principles and history will alone demonstrate which is right.

The A. F. of L. is founded on two principles, trade autonomy, based on the pecialization of labor: and "the mutual interests of capital and labor." These LIBERATED, THAT IT WOULD RE- principles produce a divided, warring working class, proof of which will be found in the jurisdictional reports and debates in the proceedings of the Pitts burg convention of the A. F. of L. They also bring about a subversion of working class activities for the maintenance of capitalism. The Civic Federation, and Mark Hanna's oft-repeated belief in "organized labor" as a bulwark against Socialism, is proof that even the blindest may read,

The I. W. W. is founded on directly opposite principles. It believes in industrialism, based on the close dovethe McArthurs! Onward the spirit of tailing of all the trades; declares that the employes and employers have nothing in common, and organizes the work ing class so that it may take and hold that which its labor produces. The I. W. W. is a new organization; but some of its component parts, like the Western Federation of Miners have given demon. stration of its solidarity, as witness the hitter hostility of all capitalism to the industrially, anti-"mutual-interests-of-cap ital-and-labor" organized Western Fed-Contrast A. F. of L. impotency with I. challenge S. B. or any other person to W. W. potency; the capitalism of the A. F. of L. with the Socialism of the I.

To Socialists who know the funda mental principles of Socialism, as well as the principles and history of contemporaneous trades unionism in this country, there should be no difficulty in deciding the question, what is a bons fide labor union? Likewise should there be no difficulty in deciding what is a bona fide Socialist party, and understanding where the danger to the bona fide political and economic movement of the working class really lies.

Brooklynian. Brooklyn, N. Y., July 18.

# AS TO THE LABEL.

To the Daily and Weekly People There are moments when silence is a cardinal virtue. And there are moments when silence is a crime. The time of the cond convention of the Industrial Workers of the World will be taken up with questions of such vital importance, that it is of importance just now that we realize the weight of these questions. The rank and file should discuss these questions, and the wider the scope of this discussion the better.

One of the questions that this convention must give serious consideration to is the question of the Red Label. There Those voting not to revoke: J. C. is a tendency at present in the I. W. W. the organization. Already we hear such consider the S. L. P. no longer necessary, expressions as, "prove your loyalty to and if they do, on what grounds do they the organization, by patronizing the label," or "do not be ashamed of your colors, demand the label," or "give your brothers in the organization your supseem as though we are losing our bearings; that we are drifting into dangerous P. in the best position to continue the

ploying class? Do they not always receive the lion's share of benefit derived from the demand of the label? Is it true year Saturday evenings on the Market that we made a mistake at our first convention in declaring we, the workers had great interest shown by all those presnothing in common with our employers? And are we going to emphasize the fact that we made this mistake by blazoning our product with the badge of wage servitude and emblem of identity of interest between employer and employe, (the union label)?

Or is it true that we made a mistake at our first convention in adopting a label, thereby saving a rotten plank of the old A. F. of L. hulk, to incorporate in our construction of unionism?

If it is true that we have nothing in common with our employers then it is equally true we have no need of a label. As soon as a label becomes of importance to the employing class, it ceases to be of benefit to the working class. It becomes medium of exchange between the em plover and unscrupulous union officials. It ends by being the greatest source of revenue of the labor fakir. It divides our class, and precipitates a conflict where harmony should prevail.

Does the I. W. W. as at present constituted stand for all the working class or only a part of the working class?

Are we going to use the red label as a lash to compel the workers to smoke an inferior grade of cigars, wear an inferior grade of clothing, and eat adulterated oods? Are we, in a word, going to eddle the red label among the employers as does the A. F. of L.? Or, are we going to prove our class consciousness at label to the junk heap, there to keep company with all the defunct adjuncts of an obsolete doctrine of impotent unionism?

Member Recruiting Union No. 6, I. W. W. Cincinnati, O. July 14.

SELF-EXPLANATORY,

I. SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY Of the Dominion of Canada.

Headquarters of National Executive Committee, and Office of National Secretary.

London, Canada, July 15, 1906.

Editor of the Weekly People: Dear Sir and Comrade:-We have re ceived a communication from Section London, requesting information from their N. E. C. concerning communications that have appeared in The People from time to time from former members of the party, which would lead a person to think they were connected with the party at present; but which is not so; and also requesting us to have their communication, which we inclose, published in the Weekly People. .

The N. E. C. hopes that you will attend to same; as we believe the publication will have a tendency to wake up the former comrades of those cities, and get them in line again, thereby helping to make a strong Canadian movement.

I remain, fraternally yours,
Thomas Maxwell, National Secretary. 798 Dundas Street

TT. (Enclosure.)

London, Ont., July 9, 1906. T. Maxwell, Esq., National Secretary, Socialist Labor Party of Canada, Dear Sir and Comrade:-

In response to the call of the National Executive Committee for contributions for an 'organizers' fund for the purpose of placing an organizer in the field to reach the Western Federation of Miners in parts of British Columbia, Section London guarantees at least six dollars (\$6.00) per month, with indications of increasing this amount.

Section London, in addressing this com munication to the N. E. C., desires that it be published in the Weekly People and wishes to ask the N. E. C. if those self-styled "comrades" from Toronto, Hamilton, and other places, whose names as writers appear in the columns of the Weekly People from time to time, are members of the Socialist Labor Party of Canada and if they are subscribing to this fund?

Having watched the reports in the minutes of the N. E. C. in the columns of The People, and having noticed no recent communications from S. L. P. Sections in Toronto and Hamilton, which places were formerly very active in the Rolins, Contractor; W. J. Smith, Con- sto make this label a sacerdotal append- movement, we are led to believe that the spoke first. He ignored "the Fourth" tractor; E. J. Tamblin, Contractor; A. B. age, to make it the paramount factor in former comrades in these places must and the American revolution altogether,

base their conclusions?

While the members of Section London S. L. P., have been instrumental in organizing a good, strong local of the Inport by pushing the label," Does it not dustrial Workers of the World here, they consider that to put both it and the S. L. fight, they must still carry on the propa-Is not the label a chattel of the em. ganda of the S. L. P. as actively as ever And we are pleased to state that all the open air meetings held regularly this Square have been well attended and

> Press Committee, Section London, Canada.

N. B .- There are no Sections of the Socialist Labor Party of Canada in either Toronto or Hamilton; neither are there any members-at-large in either of these places.

> National Secretary, S. L. P. of Canada.

THE A. F. OF L. IN THE SOUTH.

To the Daily and Weekly People-The Daily People must live if the wage workers desire emancipation and the full product of their labor. It is their defender and it fearlessly puts their case before the readers of the world in the boldest type possible.

If any one ever doubted that the A. F. of L. was and is in league with the Employers and Manufacturers Association he has but to follow how the Organizers of the A. F. of L. are betraying the underpaid workers of that organization when they strike for better conditions. If Barnum had lived to this day he would have found a large school of clowns to select from to amuse the patrons of his circuses.

There are several strikes here and it is amusing how the A. F. of L. trades councils and organizers and labor leadour next convention and consign the red ers(!) are defending the employers as the corporation lawyers are defending the interests of monopolies and trusts in the Cabinet and Congress at Washing-

> The molders are on strike here in all the foundries for an advance of 25 cents per day while the machinists, engineers, blacksmiths and pattermakers, all A. F. of L. men are scabbing against them and working side by side with non-union men and strike breakers from all over the country. The A. F. of L. leaders and organizers say the shops are fair so long as the other affiliated crafts are not directly (?) effected.

> The A. F. of L. freight handlers are also on strike for an advance of 5 cents per hour and nine hours for a day's work. The A. F. of L. Dock Council which had endorsed their demand three months ago, sat down on them, because the superintendent of the Illinois Central Railroad informed them (the A. F. of L. Dock Council) that the company would employ strike breakers before it would submit to the freight handlers union. Immediately the Council met and decided that unless the strikers would return to work on the terms of the company, which were ten hours instead of nine as demanded, they would decide not to support the strikers. Hence, the strike collapsed and there was a scramble to return back to their masters.

The next act was a comic dialogue ween the A. F. of L. Trades Council and delegation of Retail Clerks. The clerks had induced the employers where union clerks are employed to close at clothier who employs union clerks decided that he would keep open until 10 on Saturday to accommodate the wage slaves who receive their wages at 7 and 8 p. m. on Saturdays, so our clerks who don't class themselves wage slaves-because of their aristocracy-deemed it an indignity to comply with the master's orders to work till 10. They, therefore, did as the rats at the council described by Aesop: lay their grievance before their Council, so a committee would be appointed to call on the recalcitrant clothier to compel him to close at 6 p. m. but instead the Retail Clerks delegation received a solar plexus reception and was told to go home, work faithfully, and obey their master and sin no more. Thus closes one of the many chapters of A. F. of L. duplicity in New Orleans.

The A. F. of L. motto is: "Pay your per capita and hush, as an injury to one is an injury to none; so make your point and look to number one." Frank Hall Sr.

New Orleans, La., July 14.

### TWO DECLARATIONS OF INDE-PENDENCE.

To the Daily and Weekly People-The writer succeeded in getting on the program, as one of the speakers, on the 4th, at Tamaroa, a town north of here where there was a big celebration. There were two other speakers, a pure and simple Socialist and a pure and simple unionist. The pure and simple Socialist

LETTER-BOX OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND

not so before.

I. F., LOS ANGELES, CAL.-What tion. For this reason co-operative has the Working Class to enforce its po- ful. litical decrees with? It has none other. If the economic organization of Labor 'cannot have that power," then the only logical conclusion would be that the emancipation of the Working Class is an idle dream. It is a contradiction in terms to deny the power of economic organization to down the capitalist by enforcing the fiat of the ballot, and then to expect that same ballot to enforce itself-

A. I., WINDHILL, ENG.-The price of labor-power, like that of all other commodities, will, normally, be equal to its exchange value. Consequently, the lower the price of the goods which the worker needs, the lower will be his exchange value and his wages. It follows that co-operative stores which afford lower prices, must, so soon as they become general, lower the exchange value and thereby the wages of the working class. Note, however, that such a lowering

of wages does not lower the worker's standard of living. It, however, does tend to promote the lowering of his standard of living, in other words, the permanent lowering of the price of labor-power below its exchange value. The point so expressly stated by Marx, with regard to the difference between the commodity labor-power and other commodities, in the matter of price and value, here assumes importance. Upon the commodity labor-power there presses permanently all the adverse causes that, with other commodities, affect them only temporarily. As a result the price of labor-power is pressed steadily and permanently below its exchange value, which means deterioration of Labor, by reducing the standard of living. Now, then, that being the case, anything that tends to lower the exchange value of labor-power has a tendency to help along the already strong enough tendency of lowering the price (wages) of laborpower below its exchange value, and thereby urging on the worker's declining standard of living and his deteriora-

but showed up the effects of capitalism and gave the remedy: "Cast your ballot for the Socialist Party."

Next came the pure and simple unionist, and said he would admit things were not as good as they might be, but if the farmers would organize in a pure and simple union, their conditions would be O. K. He spoke of the Revolutionary forefathers and said this country was not Europe. He then "knocked" the other speaker some and sat down. The pure and simple Socialist speaker assured one of his comrades that that was a step towards Socialism.

Then the writer took the platform Stepping forward, he unrolled the red banner of the Industrial Workers of the World and hung it up in full view, which caused the crowd to increase by one-third. He immediately took op the American revolution and three of the leading men in it, viz., Paine, Jefferson and Madison. He quoted from the Rights of Man," "Common Sense," "The Crisis"; took the Declaration of Independence and quoted the preamble to-it in full, and then dropped back and brought up the different social systems, 6 p. m. on Saturdays, but a certain the different slaveries, the class struggle clothier who employs union clerks decidand our forefathers part in it. Then the development of the tool, up to the highest forms of capitalism, the trusts, was described, and the freeing of the human race of all forms of slavery by the socialization of the tools of production, the machines and the trusts, under Socialism, was set forth. This was followed up by a reading of the new declaration of independence written one year ago at Chicago: the preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World.

The description of the evolution of the tool included a description of an electric farm clipped from the Du Quoin Courier. I did not forget to explain first, the sub division of Labor and how the employer, through the taking of surplus value got possession of all the inventions and all else; second, how the small farmer was simply a peasant and the capitalist would make him a serf; concluding by showing him his place in the Industrial Workers of the World and the Socialist Labor Party.

I could see even old gray-headed men nodding approval of what I said. I must have hit the bull's-eye for the bourgeois were very indignant and declared, so I heard, that it was terrible, I ought to have been taken down; that my talk was rank anarchy.

There were six or seven hundred people there. The slaves of the mines were well pleased to see the little farmers get their drubbing for, as a rule, the latter feel above the wage slave, although they are worse off in the long run. John M. Francis.

DuQuoin, Ill., July 13.

other power but that of organization stores, useless at best, tend to be harm-

A. A. C., NEW YORK-There is manifestly a different spirit rising. Labor is now seen striking full and square the shield of the capitalist class. 'Twas

T. F. D., GLOBE, ARIZ.-Read critically the Labor Reports issued by the New Zealand Government itself. The reports are gotten up with a great flourish of radical rhetoric. The facts, nevertheless, when critically examined tell the tale of galling wage slavery.

L. T. U., MUNCIE, IND .- The theory of the Japanese constitution is theocratic. Marquis Ito, the framer of the constitution, and the commentator thereon, says: "The Emperor is Heavendescended, divine and sacred . . . He shall not be made the topic of derogatory comment nor of discussion." Oddly enough, such crass theocracy appears in Japan counled with a representative Government. After all, the only difference between Japan and other monarchies, which have an elective parliament is that in Japan the theocratic principle is stated, in the European monarchies it is hinted at by the "by the grace of God"

Next question next week

A. L. C., STOCKTON, CAL .- The 'check-off system" is a system under which the employer delivers to the employe his wages, less a certain amount checked off is for a variety of purposes. Two are the most common. One is to re-imburse the employer for the goods the employe bought at the company's store. This is a cruel process: hence the stores have acquired the name of "pluck-me stores." The other purpose is to pay the employe's Union dues, Union fines; etc. In these instances the employer acts as the financial secretary of the Union. The deviltry that that means is obvious. The employer is a partner with the fakirs who run the Union, and who run it so as to please him in return for his making their fees

F. J. F., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH -Bryan, as 'a presidential candidate in 1908, will be a disappointment to his previous admirers. He was picturesque as one who dipped his pen in earthquakes and his tongue in eclipses. As the candidate of a "safe and sane" Democracy and the elements whom such 'safety and sanity" will attract, he will look, not washed, but washed out.

Next question next week.

A. E. B. NEW YORK-The scalp of the "World's" editor could not be taken in that case. His point was well made. Of course, it was well made, not against "Socialist logic," but against "Spargo logic." It certainly is illogical to start from the correct premises that wealth is concentrating, and then seek to prove the point by showing that the millionaires are increasing many hundred per cent. more, rapidly than the population. The "World's" article was well-merited satire upon this British Social Democratic Federationist, whose Socialism consists in ranting.

the opinion that the question of the S. L. P. suporting Haywood for Governor rests, under Sec. 7 of Art. XI. of the Constitution, with the State Executive of the Colorado S. L. P .- But remember, this office has no authority to interpret the Party Constitution.

F. U., JERSEY CITY, N. J .- Your letter mistakenly asserting that the subject of dispute between your S. P. and the S. L. P. was the matter of "immediate demands," and extensively arguing on that false tack, was published in The People, with a foot-note challenging your error by stating what the actual subjects of dispute are. If honesty was your purpose, there was but one of two things to do-either admit your error. or show wherein we erred. For either space will be granted you. It is no 'reply" to now demand space for mere vilifications, without the slightest allusion to the subject that you falsely raised. For that sort of thing space is denied you.

J. R., WALLACE, IDA.-The activity in Crescent City and Eureka, Cal., is not "spontaneous combustion." It is the work of an I. W. W. organizer, who evidently shows S. L. P. training in grap-pling with the Labor Question.

A. R., BROOKLYN, N. Y .- The suggestion is clever. It should be submitted to the headquarters of the L. W. W. in Chicago.

(Continued on page 6.)

Detroit, Mich., July 15.

stional Secretary, Thos. Maxwell, 791 Dundas street, London Ont. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. -5 New Reade street, New York City (The Party's literary agency.)

ents can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

# PARTY PRESS SINKING FUND.

Ament the final liquidation of the ortgaged debt on the machinery of the Party plant, the National Executive s, S. L. P., at its meeting held on July 1, 1906, decided to create the above fund for the purpose of gradually discharging ALL the indebtedness restupon the Party's plant by taking up, fast as funds can be collected, the lorns due to Party members.

The principle to be emphasized that every dollar loaned to the Party by its members stands the entire Party a living guarantee.

utions to the National Secretary who will make regular acknowledgments in the Daily and Weekly People.

Received up to Saturday, July 21, the

J. J. Meighan, Coytesville, N. J... \$ 1.00 Frank Hall, sr., New Orleans, La. 1.00 A. Gollestepper, New York, surplus of expenses for work done for merchant at Tientsin, China

5.00

Kentucky State Executive Com-

Section Louisville, Ky..... Section Cleveland, Ohio, collected from: P. C. Christiansen, \$1; John D. Goercke, \$1; R. Zillmer, \$1; John Heidenreich, 50e; P. J. Steenmans, \$1; Fred Mucho, \$1; Gustave Weickert, \$1; Frank Kosch, \$1; Kuhn, 50c; Fuerst, 50c: John Kircher, \$1; Rud. Boehm, 50c: W. F. Kruse, \$1: Burt Rugg, 50c; H. Hueber, Paul Dinger, 50c; Aug. ner, 25e; H. Alzuhn, 50c; Wm, Kuntz, 25c; Jos, Konrad, 50c; Richard Koeppel, \$1; L. M. Wieder, 50c; Jos. Palfy, 25c; I. Kronman, 50e; C. H. Allholz, 50c; Kaspar Schuster, \$1; J. H. Foerster, 50c; Joe Reiman, 50c; Johan Szep, 50c; Wm. Hofman, \$1; R. Grimm, 25c; G. Duerr, 50c; Otto Oertel, 25c; James Matthews; \$1; A. Boesche, 25c; H. M. Cohen, 25c; L. Bergen, 25c; A. Behner, \$1; Cash, 25c; Herman Sherbarth, 25e. Total

# N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

more to come)...... 24.50

ust V. Westerlund, New York

City .....

regular meeting of the above com se was held on Friday, July 20, at 2-6 New Reads street. A. Olson in the chair. were: Crawford, Jacobson Teichlauf, Schwenck, Walsh Heyman, Moren and Vaughan at and excused: Katz, Codding at without excuse: Schmidt and Anderson. The financial report for the ending with July 14 showed \$80. 45; expenditures \$168.92.

Report of Committees: The committee pose of suggesting a second name for candidate for National Secretary, as prorided by the Party constitution, submitted a report with two names. It was decided to select F. A. Olpp as the candi-

The Party Press Committee thereupon dered a lengthy report of an invests ion had as to a matter in dispute in machanical department. There being time in discussion, the hour had nown very late when the report of the mendation concurred in and it was seided to hold an adjourned meeting or Friday, July 27, for the purpose of dis-posing of the remainder of the business entee members will please take

> Timothy Walsh, Recording Secretary.

CANADIAN N. E. C. dar meeting of N. E. C., Lond July 13, Weber in chair. Emery and

izel absent; Weitzel excused. Inutes adopted as read. mications: From J. P. Courtenfor section at least \$6.00 a nth, (with prospects to increase same) six months, to put an organizer in lish Columbia; also inquiring wheth-Toronto or Hamilton have Sections what they are doing towards this fund; and, further, requesting that the N. E. C. forward comunication to the

structed to reply that there are no Secmembers at large; and also to forward unication to the Weekly People to have same published.

Report: Comrade Haselgrove reported ordering 1000 constitution with due book ed, at \$25.00 per thousand. The N. E. C. then held a discussion on organization, agitation, etc.; and came to the conclusion that the time is ripe for the Industrial Workers of the World to send

an organizer throughout the province. Adjourned. W. D. Forbes, Rec. Sec.

Note-All monies sent to help put or ganizer in British Columbia will be acknowledged by J. P. Courtenay, 144 Duchess Ave. London, Ont., or Griffiths 1514 Wesminister Ave, Vancouver, B. C. Canada. .

### OHIO 8. E. C.

Meeting of July 16 called to order by Jas. Rugg. Members all present. Minutes of previous meeting approved as read. Communications: from Wm. R Fox of Cincinnati. Fox reports on matters in Cincinnati and accepts position as state organizer; also accepts the proposition of the S. E. C. regarding his article to be published as campaign leaflet, Matters were laid over for new business From West Side Printing House bill (\$6.50), for printing candidates names on

petition blanks. Ordered paid. From N. E. C. relating to fund for the publication of the Sue books; and also Sinking fund. Referred to various Ohio sections

Bill of \$34 covering expenses of Ohio delegate to N. E. C. was ordered paid. Petition blanks were reported ready

and will be sent out shortly. Action on Pox letter resulted as follows: To accept Fox as organizer of state. Itinerary as rougly outlined takes in Hamilton, Lima, Fostoria, and Toledo, The organizer will have same license regarding rates and will be paid the same salary as former organizers, Bohn and Gilhaus.

It was decided to solicit orders for leaflets.

Time to vote on resolution sent out by S. E. C. was extended to next meeting of Committee.

Minutes of S. E. C. meeting of July 16, were ordered printed in The People. Report from Section Cleveland on sinking fund was received. The sum of \$25 has been collected so far; fifty dollars were sent to New York; \$25 from sections' treasury, same to be paid back

Ohio's delegate to N. E. ,C. was quested to send on names of donaters to fund as per request from New York.

Receipts, none; expenditures, \$40.50 Burt. Rugg. Recording Sec'y.

TEXAS STATE CONVENTION Of the Socialist Labor Party will be eld at headquarters of Section San

Antonio, TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1906. Sections will elect delegates forthwith and notify the undersigned. Members-at-large are urgently requested to

attend.

Frank Leitner, Secretary, State Ex. Com., S. L. P.

## NEW YORK STATE AGITATION FUND.

The receipts during the week ending with Saturday, July 21, have been very alim, indeed. Unless more energetic action is had the S. E. C. will become seriously embarrassed, expenditures mounting up higher as the work goes on. We

John L. Howard, Brooklyn..... \$ 1.00 Section Chautauqua County, col-:.lection: O. Beldner, 30c; O. Mortenson, 50c; A. Anderson, 25c; V. Anderson, 10c; A. Venerberg, 10c; Bergstrom, 30c; K. Jonson, 30c; V. Spinchorn, 10c; O. Askerberg, 10c ..... section Schenectady, collection for June, 25c each from: H. Gunn, R. Krasberg, K. George-

witch, Ch. Gebner, M. Stern, E. Schreck, J. Noonan, J. Hamilton, P. Schmidt, H. Burmehter, E. Ericson, A. Loucota, J. Durlack, J. Weinberger, F. Schwier, F. Haldermann, J. Maly, K. Josefek, R. Witkowsky, Ch. Zach, F. Wondra, M. Molloy, B. Schwadt, P. Koetgen; 20c

each from: J. Wallace and J. Hollow and 50c from H. Eisen-1.00 Emil Miller, sale of group photos taken at 4th of July picnie ... Section Oneida County, per R. 

Total for the week ONLY \$ 17.35 Acknowledged on July 14.... 356.06

Henry Kuhn, Fin. Secy., e York State Executive Committee

The People is a good broom to brush eckly People to have same published. the cobwebs from the minds of the newspaper drivers and carriers stuck the cobwebs from the minds of the me was received and Secty was in-

# THE SPIRIT OF '76 AT THE STREET MEETING

Frayne, Cincinnati, O.)

The street meeting may not develop the vainglorious, but it is here they bob up serenely with a countenance that seems to say "on my shoulder ests the responsibility of saving the nation from an impending folly." And these same would-be saviors of the capitalist system, who itch to show what they believe is profound knowledge on investigation are found to be very challow mentally

At one of our late street meetings young fellow said to me, as I went through the crowd offering for sale our literature: "My friend, will you step to the outskirts of the crowd? I have few questions to ask and cannot wait until the speaker finishes."

I followed him out, and then turn

ng to me he said: "I would like to have the crowd hear my questions and your answers, but I have an engagement and cannot wait; now. Socialism would destroy the individual prerogative, would it not?"

I answered "No." and then asked him how much a day he received. He answered 150 cents.

I told him that under a Socialist administration he would receive the value of all he produced, which would be several times the amount he received at present.

"But, aside from this," said I, "allow me to inquire what under the sur prompted you to defend a system that allows you, by the exercise of your individual prerogative the paltry sum of \$1.50 per day?"

As he threw back his head he said: "The spirit of '76."

I replied: "If you really possesses that spirit, it would prompt you to fight a system that robs you of what should ccrue to you by the exercise of your ndividual prerogative. The only ones smong us to-day that are justified in defending the system are those who can profit by the system. You who by the exercise of your individual prerogative can squeeze but \$1.50 per day from it, should be among those who are protesting. You should be a member of

ROUSING MEETING

Held on West Side by Socialist Labor

Party.

The Ninth Assembly District, Socialist

Labor Party, held one of its most suc-

cessful open air meetings at the corner

of 35th street and Eighth avenue, July

19. Wm. Walters was the speaker. He

handled his subject in a firm and con-

vincing manner, showing the evolution

and workings of the capitalist system of

production, with its industrial and po-

litical fake reform movements as taught

by the Gompers and Mitchells in the A.

F. of L and the Roosevelts, Bryans,

Hearsts, etc., in the Republican, Demo-

cratic and the other reform parties. The

speaker then urged the audience to think

and act for themselves; to read our lit-

erature in contrast to the capitalist writ-

ings they have been reading in the past;

to join and support the only genuine

Labor organizations, the Industrial

Workers of the World and the Socialist

After thoroughly explaining the incar-

ceration and damnable treatment of the

leaders of the Industrial Workers of the

James T. Hunter pext addressed the

audience. He immediately sailed into

Hearst, whom he declared to be a cry

baby, beaten, horse, foot and dragoon

with the majority on his side, through

lack of economic organization to back

him. "If," the speaker said, "the Social-

ist Labor Party had received the number

of votes cast for Hearst, the other fellow

would never have taken the Mayor's

chair. The Socialist Labor Party would

call on an organization like the Indus-

trial Workers of the World to stop every

wheel from turning if the capitalists

would insist on seating their fraudulently

Hunter further pointed out that the

industrial interests are the real power

behind all political offices; the political

power formerly dominating is gradually

fading into its proper significance;

furthermore that the time is rotten ripe

for a social revolution. Already the

model pillars of society, the Armours,

McCurdy's, Alexanders, Hydes, etc., are

Hunter made a hit when he stated that

already we have elected the President of

the Socialist Republic and the only gov-

up to, in Charles O. Sherman and the

Industrial Workers of the World of

After touching upon the bogus reforms

the speaker called for questions. One

gave Hunter the chance to rip the A. F.

of L. from top to bottom. A member of

eramtnt, the working class should

which he is President.

Labor Party.

closed his speech.

elected man.

tumbling.

(Written for The People by B. S. the Industrial Workers of the World, is true, these are interests in common who are organized 'to take and hold but not enjoyed in common." that which they produce.."

He replied: "I do not believe in con-

"Yet," I said, "you claim to be moved by the spirit of '76. Think of the tea that was thrown overboard. Think of the defiance of those of 76, who repudiated the oath of their fathers. If they could hear you, a poor exploited wage slave of 1906, claiming allegiance to the spirit of '76, and yet balking at the sound of the word confiscation they would weep bitter tears."

"Well anyhow," he replied, "you peo ple talk nonsense. You claim the work er and employer have nothing in com mon, when our interests are so dove tailed that they are identical."

I asked him to kindly point out some things that were common to both. He seemed in deep thought for a few moments and then, with a smile that seemed to be a blending of desperation and foolishness, he said: "Air and wa-

"Granted," I replied; "now, let u see how these two classes, under the present system, jointly enjoy these two things. Let us take air first. You, the wage slave, all day long are cooped up in an 'ill-ventilated shop, while you employer sits in an office where the ventilation is almost ideal. At night you sleep in a small ill-ventilated room in a congested district, while he has a large well-wentilated sleeping room, in a mansion in the suburbs; and when he tires of this he can go to Cape May, Old Point Comfort, or some mountain resort, while you must swelter and pant, n this industrial inferno. Now, let us take the water. Here in Cincinnati, at times, it is liquid mud, and in the shops there are no filters unless you, out of your own meagre pay, purchase one. Your employer has an up-to-cate filter or orders from the country natural spring water, and it is delivered in sealed bottles. He has the means of going to the seashore to bathe, while these mortals be." you jump into the canal, or the liquid mud called the Ohio River. Verily, it

asked, "Do you carry the label on the

Hunter's answer was: "We care for

no label except the L. W. W. label. Lab

els, as a rule, are fakes to promote cer-

tain employing interests. We don't be

lieve in them, unless positively genuine

The label of a union affiliated with the

A. F. of L. is as much a fake as a label

on a can of Armour's potted chicken.

The large audience cheered. Thirty

signatures were secured and 15 to 20

pamphlets were sold including two on the

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

During the week ending with Satur-

day, July 21, the following contributions

A. Hansen, New York ..... \$

Jake Nill, Lowell, Ariz......

A. Friend, Jacksonville, Ill....

Frank Hall, sr., New Orleans La.

Section Phoenix, Ariz.....

W. West, Denver, Colo., per A.

Geo, Ferch, New York City ....

August V. Westerlund, New

York City .....

Miss Jennie Brandborg, Under-

wood, N. Dak. .....

Total ..... \$ 15.00

Grand total..... \$2,863.10

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

CLEVELAND I. W. W. PICNIC.

The first picnic of the Cleveland, O.,

AUGUST 5th, at beautiful Hahn's Grove,

romanticaly situated on the Lake shore.

The picine is being arranged jointly by

the seven locals of Cleveland, through

the Cleveland Industrial Council, I. W.

W. Each local has elected a committee

and these are working in conjunction to

make the first outing of the Cleveland

Industrial Workers a grand success. The

scine will commence in the morning and

there will be the best of enteratinment

for young and old, dancing, bathing,

boating, singing, concert by an I. W. W.

band, games and refreshments of all

To reach Hahn's Grove, take Detroit

ave, or Clifton Boulevard car to the end

line (Bocky River Bridge). From there

to Hahn's Grove is a pleasant walk of

about 20 minutes or take car of Lake

Shore Electric Ry, Co. (at Bridge). Fare

also at bridge on day of picnic.

kinds. Admission free.

W. W. will take place on Sunday,

Previously acknowledged.... 2,848.10

Gillhaus .....

New Jersey Unity Conference,

Daily People?"

were received:

"Well," my young friend said, "at present I can better my condition by going from Cincinnati to Chicago or some other city, where I can get better wages." "My dear friend, even though this was a fact, which is not the case, but let us grant for argument sake, it is so. Is it a condition to be desired? Is it pleasant to have staring you in the face the necessity of parting old ties, leaving father, mother, and friends, and making your home among strangers, because the capitalist is not quite so oppressivee in one place as another? Would it not be better to have conditions so that you might live if you chose in the place of your nativity all your days, and enjoy all you produced? Would this not be better than galavanting around the country on what is in truth a wild goose chase (better conditions under the present system)?"

He pulled out his watch, looked at it, and said: "I must be going." could not sell him any literature, so I gave him a copy of the Weekly People and told him I wanted to see him at our meeting often.

As I followed him with my eyes, my mind redigested a story I once heard. of a dear old soul that thought a great deal yet thought very little! unsophisticated old lady was sending a trunk to a very dear brother-in-law, and, after she had carefully packed this trunk she sat down and with great mental labor indited a letter to her brother-in-law informing him of the fact, stating the date it was shipped, and calculating the date of its arrival. She wound up by telling him to be sure and go immediately to the express office and ask for it. Then carefully sealing the envelope she placed it in the trunk, locked it and sent it on its journey. This young man locks up the spirit of '76 the same way. Is it any wonder the poet wrote: "What fools

B. S. Frayne. Cincinnati Ohio.

# CLEVELAND AT WORK.

Meetings Held on Squar Markley Begins I. W. W. Campaign.

Cleveland, O. July 20 .- The Socialist Labor Party speakers on the Square last Saturday night, July 14, were most pleasantly surprised. We had a crowd and to spare and it was a most interesting meeting both for speakers and audience. The stand was surrounded by a dense throng, who cheered wildly while John Kircher flayed Tom Johnson and his three-cent fare "Issue." E. R. Markley, district organizer of the I. W. W., afterward strayed around and seeing such a crowd spoke on Industrial Unionism, after we were through He was well received and made a good impression.

At the meeting our literary agents sold fifty-five copies of The People. hesides a number of namphlets. Mem. bers, friends and sympathizers of Sec tion Cleveland should make it a point to be present at our Saturday evening meetings. Each in his own way can make our doctrines known to the workers of Cleveland, and should be on

The writer attended a meeting of the District Council Industrial Workers of the World, last Sunday morning, July 15, where E. R. Markley, the organizer sent here by the Executive Board, was instructed as to his work. He will speak at noon on Mondays and Thursdays to the cloak and other clothing employes on Bank street. Tuesday and Friday evenings he will speak on the Public Square. The first Tuesday evening meeting was held as per schedule, and with fairly good results. The machinists' local, I. W. W., meets near the meeting place and attended in a body for awhile, afterwards going to their hall.

The writer noticed that after Markley finished speaking a number of men stayed to argue the questions arising showing a deep interest in the replies from I. W. W. men: I. W. W. mer who, in a conversation, can carry or a debate, can do much good by attending the meetings and helping along the work. Many who are diffident about sking questions of a speaker will be reached in this way and their doubts cleared up. So fall to, ye I. W. W. curb-stone spouters, "Now's the day and now's the hour."

# PITTSBURG I. W. W. OUTING.

10 cents each way. Round trip tickets at The Pittsburg Industrial Council, I 15 cents can be had from all members, W. W. will hold an outing on SUN DAY, July 29 at Frick's Farm, Fair Haven. The People is a good broom to brush

Directions: take Castle Shanno Railroad at the foot of Castle Shanno incline. Trains leave every half hour LETTER BOX.

(Continued from page 4.)

S. F. C., GRAND RAPIDS, MICK.-Since the war with Russia the Japanese Government passed a law ordering the purchase within five years of the bulk of railroads of the empire. The price is to be equal to twenty times the average profits for the year 1902, 03, and 05. There was not much discussion on the subject.

T. S., RUTLAND, VT.-What John Wesley said about his foes-"they have defended their dear decrees with logic worthy of Bedlam and language worthy of Billingsgate"-applies to the "argumentations" of the pure and simple political Socialists and the pure and simple craft Unionist grafters against the I. W. W. and the S. L. P. position.

J. C. M., TARBERT, SCOTLAND-We should say that the old Scotch "handfest" style of marriage, whereby the wife could be sacked after probation is not materially different from the Japanese principles, prevailing at least very recently, whereby the right of divorce was vested in the hasband, at will, or the old Mosaic law under which a husband could any time cast off his wife by giving her a "bill of divorcement." F. S. M., WASHINGTON, D. C .-

Now to your fifth question-What is the strongest reason for the death of a person who has long been suffering of diabetes? Similar to the answer that would be given to that question must be the answer to the question. What is the reason for the recent rapid strides made by Socialism in the United States? The facts that point to the necessity of Socialism necessarily accumulate in the measure that capitalism becomes rotten-ripe for overthrow. These cumulative facts are resounding boards for Socialist teachings; they act as ear-trumpets to the suffering

Next question next week.

F. A., NEW YORK-The pure food bill has been struggled for in Congress seventeen years. What has been got at last is essentially a means by which Government officials are enabled to levy blackmail.

W. A. S., SIDNEY, N. S. W .- Now for your second question-

For reasons that will appear from a careful examination of the stenographic report of the Chicago (I. W. W.) convention, it is a big job to ascertain how many delegates presented credentials and were admitted. Roughly estimated there were 150 delegates, representing a membership of over 50,000 heads. Get a copy of that stenographic report. It is full of information; 616 pages, \$1.50 cloth-covered; \$1 paper. Labor News, 2-6 New Reade street, this

Next question next week,

I. L. L., WINONA, MINN .- Where do the agents of the Russian Government seek their dangerous foes "Anarchists and Socialists?" Among the il literate? No; in the Astor Library and other depots of information and culture. D. S. B., NEW YORK-This year's I. W. W. convention will take place on

next September 17 in Chicago. A. C. F., NEW HAVEN, CONN. The best way to obtain instances in which the A. F. of L. scabbed on itself is to examine its own official reports of its conventions. That is the principal part of the debates. Innumerable other instances can be got from The People-

but they are not "official." W. H. E., WINONA, MINN .- Drop line to the Registrar of the University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill., asking for prospectus. Its school of architecture is well

H. S., CHESTER, PA .- Your address is desired by F. L. Carter, 1338 Kimball ave., Chicago, Ill., who long resided in your town.

J. H. S., NEW YORK-The facts are welcome. Will be kept in mind.

C. P. L., FARIBAULT, MINN.-That inquiry should go to the headquarters of the I. W. W. We have no knowledge of the matter. We doubt that the two men are the same,

W. R. P., SPOKANE, WASH.; T. B., SYDNEY, N. S. W.; T. W., ASH-UAND, WIS.; G. A. W., TORONTO, CANADA; C. C. G. PLEASANTI-VILLE, N. Y.; "BUTTE," BUTTE, MONT.; W. C., TACOMA, WASH.; ANACONDA, MONT.; D. G., RUTHERFORD, N. J.; W. W., NEW YORK; J. C. T., ELMIRA, N. Y.; M. S., GREENFIELD, MASS.; F. R., BUCKHANNON, W. VA.; A. J. B., JERSEY CITY, N. J.; G. H., JERSEY CITY, N. J.; K. P. M., ATLANTIC CITY, WYO.; T. S., LOUISVILLE, KY.; E. M. C., VANCOUVER, B. C.; H. F., CINCINNATI, O.; F. C. F. JR., NEW YORK CITY; H. R., HAMTRAHCK, MICH.; S. V. D. SEATTLE, WASH.; F. C. F., NEW YORK-Matter received.

# LONDON LETTER.

there of starvation. The casualties on the part of the Natal troops amount to

bout three dozen. Are we not justified in saving that the continental congratulations were a little premature? To be sure these were no the things the congratulators had in mind when they sent this message. They knew that the Liberal Government was pledged to a pacific policy towards Ger many, in place of the last government's attitude of thinly veiled hostility. . The new policy would make their fight for a reduction of the naval and military estimates easier than before. That was all they thought of and so, with all the unselfishness and internationalism which is so characteristic of the German Social Democratic Party, they gave unrestrained expression to their joy on the pages of a Liberal newspaper, without troubling themselves with the thought that their action would embarrass the English working class movement and put weapon in the hands of its enemies Not that they approved of Chinese slavery, the commission of intellectual rape upon helpless school children by priestly fornicators, the plunder of union funds by capitalist leval decisions, the continued disfranchisement of a large portion of British male and female workers, the starvation and helpless misery of the unemployed, the wholesale butchery of unarmed Kaffirs and all the other crimes and villainies that are daily perpetrated under the banner of English Liberal capitalism, but-and this is the point to which the Social Democratic Party invariably returns in the end-"Deutschand, Deutschland, uber alles."

ized their advantages they would offer ev up thanks evening and morning to the par glorified spirit of Christopher Columbus for providing them with a country a few thousand miles distant from the continental Socialist Movement. If any man tries to introduce "continentalism" into your country, sandbag him or fling him into the Hudson. Anything from harikari down to arson, is justifiable to avert that calamity. There is hardly a single fakir or fakir movement in Britain that has not at some time or other received direct or indirect indorsement and support from leading continental "revolutionaries.' I remember hearing Comrade De Leon refer to the ignorance displayed by continental Socialists, particularly Germans, of the conditions in America. Be thankful for that ignorance. They take an interest in British politics, as we know to our cost. If they begin to interest themselves in American politics, God help you. At present, fortunately for you, they know and care as much about America as they do about "the still-vex'd Bermoothes"-where Mr.Grunzig's potatoes come from

If American Socialists thoroughly real str

# SECTION CALENDAR

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent ann-unce-ments, The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Kings County General Committeesecond and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m. at Weber's Hall, corner of Throop avenue and Stockton street, Brooklyn.

General Committee, New York Countty-Second and fourth Saturday in the nonth, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan,

Offices of Section New York County at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reads street, Manhattan. Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and

public reading rooms at 409 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Section Chicago, Ill., meets second and Fourth Wednesday in the month 8 ; at 155 E. Randolph st. 3rd floor. Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets

every second and fourth Tuesday of month at 356 Ontario street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 8 P. M. Sec. St. Louis, Mo., S. L. P. meets

every first and third Monday of each month, 8 p. m., at Smith's Hall, 21st and Franklin ave., 3rd floor. Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., 1339 Walnut street, General Com-

mittee meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night. Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st.,

room 8. Every Tuesday night at 8, day nights.

Section Bisbee, Arizona, is still alive and kicking.' All S. L. P. men coming to Bisbee, please communicate with M. A. Aaron, General Delivery.

# mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MIL-

LIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN while TERTHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOT JES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ATTAYS all PAIN : CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cts. a bottle.

2nd and 4th regular business, others devoted to lectures. Science class Wadnes-New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P .. J. C. Butterworth Sec'y, 110 Albion ave., Paterson; A. Lessig, Fin. Sec'y, 266 Governor street, Paterson,